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CRITICISMS ON ARMY CONDITIONS

Inspector General Breckinridge Gathers Various Unfavorable Reports in West Indies.

DEFECTS IN CAMP LIFE.

He Points Out Bad Features of Clothing, Rations, and Transportation in Colonies.

GATHMANN GUN CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., March 16.

Inspector General Breckinridge, who is now in Porto Rico, is expected back in Washington in the course of a few weeks. During the two months he has been absent from this city he has visited every station at which we have troops and has prepared an elaborate report of his observations.

Breckinridge's Report on Army Conditions.

He has criticised some of the staff departments with much severity and has lodged complaints with Secretary Alger by wire against officers, mostly of the volunteer forces in Cuba, who have appeared to him worthy of this adverse comment. He will report that the transportation facilities are sadly lacking in Cuba, and it is this feature on which he will probably dwell most eloquently, for he has encountered the delays and inconveniences of the system in his travels throughout the island.

There is also some criticism promised of the clothing furnished troops in Cuba. It is considered unsuitable for the climatic changes. The temporary quarters of the troops have been described by General Breckinridge in his usually terse terms, and it was on his recommendation, coupled with the advice of the surgeons, that the War department determined to withdraw all the volunteer troops from Cuba without delay. There will be criticism of some of the rations provided, and it will be urged that special provision be made for supplying troops in tropical countries with food more in accord with the demands of the climate. There does not appear to have been any special provision made for the new climatic conditions to which our troops are now subjected, and General Breckinridge will point out that there must be an adjustment of the entire army subsistence, travel, and other rations if the health and comfort and contentment of the service are to be preserved. It is said that General Breckinridge hopes to have his report printed, but there is already opposition to any such plan.

"Fighting Joe" Wheeler today accepted the invitation to command the first division in the parade Oct. 9 during the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner stone of Chicago's public building. Senators Chandler and Daniel also accepted invitations to be present on that occasion.

Ex-Representative Hugh R. Belknap has been appointed Paymaster in the provisional regular army, with the rank of Major. The President signed the appointment before he went away, but it was held back to take effect after the mustering out of other officers which the President signed Monday. Mr. Belknap was a member of the Military committee of the House, and did good service in that capacity, and on that account was given appointment. His work on the Military committee has given him a close insight into army methods, while his career before he came to Congress was of such a character as to fit him in a peculiar degree for the duties of his new office.

Belknap's Appointment as Paymaster.

Under the law he will be mustered out on or before July 1, 1901, but it is generally understood that before that time Congress will provide for the officers of the army actually in service, through the medium of a permanent reorganization of the army.

President McKinley will in all probability prolong his stay at Thomasville, as he is greatly enjoying his vacation. A telegram was received this morning by Secretary Porter to this effect.

Within a few days General Lawton will be reinforced by three full regiments of regular troops. Advices were received at the War department today from Lieutenant Colonel Smith, on board the transport Sheridan at Port Said, reporting his arrival there. This transport has the Twelfth Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth on board, and sailed from New York Feb. 19. Another dispatch was received from Lieutenant Colonel Reed dated Singapore, which reported the arrival of the Sherman with the Third Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth aboard. This transport left New York Feb. 3, and will leave Singapore for Manila at daybreak tomorrow. In view of the successful operations of General Wheaton it is not believed these reinforcements will be needed. They will proceed to Manilla, however, without delay, and on their arrival will relieve several volunteer regiments, which will be sent home, probably on the transports which took the regulars to Manila.

Reinforcements Nearing the Philippines.

Ex-Secretary Day is expected in Washington about April 1. Advices from Florida are that he is rapidly improving in health and has gained about ten pounds in weight. His physicians say, however, that he will not be able to take his seat on the Circuit bench until late in the fall.

Within three years the stock of free gold in the Treasury and in the reserve of national banks has more than doubled. In May, 1896, the banks held $137,771,800 and the Treasury $108,345,234, making a total of $266,117,034. At the time of the regular statement last month the banks held $321,915,796, while the Treasury had $228,602,340, or a total of $550,558,136, which shows an increase in the gold holdings in less than three years of $284,451,102, or more than the total amount of gold in sight in the spring of 1896.

Large Increase in the Treasury's Stock of Gold.

The banks have begun to pay gold into the Treasury in settlement of balances, and from this time on the Treasury will begin gold payments wherever it is possible, and instructions have been sent out to this effect to disbursing officers all over the country. This increase in the visible supply of gold in this country is not entirely due to the enormous balance of trade against the rest of the world, as that is largely settled by the return of American securities, but Treasury officials believe that the apparent settlement of the financial question, and, above all, the election of a sound money Senate, has brought out the hordes of gold which the people put away during the time when the silver craze was at its height.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa leaves tomorrow for Tampa, Fla., for a short trip. He will be accompanied by his daughters, who will go to Cuba for a two-weeks' visit.

Ex-Secretary John Sherman, who is suffering with pneumonia at St. Pierre, Martinique, will be brought to the United States on the cruiser Chicago. Colgate Hoyt, Mr. Sherman's traveling companion, sent a cablegram to the President today requesting that the Secretary be brought home on a government vessel. The message was sent to Secretary Long, who immediately gave orders necessary to comply with the request. The Chicago, which acted as convoy to the Meade, which carried the money to pay the Cuban soldiers, was found to be at Havana. This cruiser was ordered to St. Pierre, and within the next twenty-four hours the ex-Secretary of State will be on his way home.

Government Ship to Bring Mr. Sherman Home.

Today the Ordnance bureau of the War department forwarded to Chicago the contract for the Gathmann gun. Congress appropriated $65,000 for the construction of one of Gathmann's guns, and it will be of 18-inch caliber. An appropriation of $10,000 for power and projectiles with which to test the gun was also authorized, but it will be some time before the inventors are given an opportunity to thoroughly test the gun, as it will take several months to complete it.

"This government will not deal with any organization in Cuba," said Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn this afternoon. "Neither the Cuban Assembly nor any other political body in Cuba will be recognized, and this government will treat with the Cubans as individuals. General Brooke has all the requisite authority to disperse any assembly, and if he sees fit will treat them as a mob. If these troublesome questions can be settled without the military representatives of this government taking a hand it will be satisfactory to the administration, and, indeed, it is hoped this result can be attained. When I say individuals of course I mean that General Gomez will be consulted in regard to the disbursement of the $3,000,000 sent there to pay the Cuban troops."

Policy of the Administration Toward Cubans.

Senator Mason left tonight at 7:20 for Chicago to deliver his lecture on "The United States of American and Asia."

Colonel Garlington has left Denver and is en route to this city, via Omaha and St. Louis, continuing his investigation of the beef scandal in much the same line as that conducted more publicly by the Miles court of inquiry. Garlington was detailed to this duty by General Miles, and for a time it was threatened that Garlington would be summoned back to Washington. He has not yet made a formal report, but he is supposed to furnish information which is doubtless utilized in connection with the inquiry by the Wade court. Garlington is understood to have unearthed a good many interesting things in the course of his individual investigation of the beef matter.

Garlington's Investigations in Beef Question.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew is here looking for a house. He wants to get somewhere in the vicinity of Lafayette Square, so as to be within easy reach of the White House during his coming six years of residence in Washington.

Captain R. H. Leary of the navy, who has been detailed as Governor General of Guam, was at the Navy department today and saw Secretary Long, from whom he received his final instructions in regard to his administration on the island. The advice furnished by the Secretary was oral and consisted mainly in the notice that Captain Leary would have full charge of the situation at Guam; he would be practically in absolute control in the selection of sites and the construction of buildings. He was cautioned to preserve the friendliness of the inhabitants. Captain Leary left the city tonight on his long journey.

Capt. Leary on the Way to Guam.

Edwin Swift, one of the directors of the G. F. Swift Packing company, arrived here this afternoon. He comes for the purpose of looking up some records in regard to contracts for furnishing beef for the army in Cuba and other data in connection with it.

General Joseph E. Wheeler has not yet finished the statement he intends to give out in reference to the cabal in the War department to have him ousted from the army. "I do not know anything about the President's intentions in regard to my case. I am still at his disposal and have not asked him any questions as to my future." There seems to be some antagonism to the little fighting General, and it is based entirely on the fear that he will get a high rank in the army and be pushed ahead of the regular officers.

Department Hostility to Wheeler.

Postmaster Gordon had a conference with Supervising Architect Taylor this afternoon in reference to the plans for the annex to the temporary postoffice in Chicago. He submitted plans which were drawn up by his directions and they were approved by the department. A portion of the building will be two stories high. Bids will be asked for the construction of this building early in April, after which time the work will be pushed, as the Postoffice is badly crowded for room.

Plans for Postoffice Enlargement.

LINCOLN MONUMENT PROJECT.

Proposition Advanced at Springfield to Have a Site Close to the Capitol.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—A proposition is being agitated for the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln in some public place in the City of Springfield. The Lincoln tomb is located in Oak Ridge Cemetery, about two miles from the center of the city. The site is beautiful, but in the winter and spring the roads are so bad it is next to impossible to get to the monument except by the use of street cars. The monument is in sad need of repair, and must be taken down. The idea now being advanced here is that it would be better to get a suitable site near the Capitol Building, and on that location erect a lasting monument.

MAY END WAR OF TRUSTS.

MEETING PLANNED OF SUGAR AND COFFEE MEN.

Story of Prospective Conference in New York to Arrange Truce Sends Prices Up to 170—Fortunes Made and Lost—Day a Record Breaker in Wall Street—Norman B. Ream Declared to Be Interested—Sales Amount to 271,493 Shares.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—It leaked out from inner circles today as a feature of the skyrocket work in the sugar stocks that a meeting will take place here soon at which all the glucose, sugar, and coffee interests of the United States are expected to be present. It cannot be definitely ascertained whether the principal owners of these properties have instigated the conference or whether outside financial interests are at the bottom of it.

It is known that the great fight between the sugar trust and the Arbuckles has reached a plane where the sugar trust is making great inroads on the package coffee business of the Arbuckles. The Arbuckles, on the other hand, with their great sugar plant are leaving no stone unturned to break into the sugar trade of the trust. The latter sells sugar only to the wholesale grocers and not to the retailers. The trust says to the wholesale grocers:

"If you buy sugar from the Arbuckles we will sell coffee direct to your retail trade."

The Arbuckles' coffee business is done with the retailers. In nearly every State there is a wholesale grocers' association. These associations, to keep intact their coffee trade, on which the trust would otherwise make inroads, prevent their members from buying sugar from the Arbuckles. The attempt, it is said, will be made to regulate the business by leaving sugar to the trust and coffee to the Arbuckles.

The President of the sugar trust is H. O. Havemeyer and it is said that he is now the largest shareholder in the glucose trust. His holdings are declared to run up to 70,000 or 80,000 shares, worth $100 each. The glucose trust has been paying 7 per cent on its preferred and 6 on its common stock, and is said to be accumulating an exceedingly large surplus, following the sugar trust's example.

T. O. Matthieson is Vice President of the sugar trust and is a director of the glucose trust. His nephew, C. H. Matthieson, is the President of that trust.

Ream Said to Be Interested.

Norman B. Ream, a director and large shareholder in the glucose trust, is now in this city. He is said to be taking a great interest in the plans that are to be submitted. One of the Mathiessons is expected on, and Levy Mayer, who is one of the legal advisors of at least two of the different interests, is said to have been called on here to look after the legal work. It is on rumors about a combination or amalgamation of all the sugar plants of the United States and the glucose trust that the stock of both was advanced today. Havemeyer and Arbuckle are at swords' ends, and great obstacles exist in the way of the proposed deal. It is believed to be doubtful whether the desired end will be reached at the rumored meeting. Preliminaries, however, were possibly be settled, as published.

Eventful Day on Wall Street.

Wall street had one of the most exciting days in its history, not excepting "Panhandle day," the most eventful of the first great bull movement of the winter. On sales of 271,493 shares, the stock of the American Sugar Refining company jumped from 141 to 170, and many millions were made and lost.

The movement is supposed by others to have been engineered by H. H. Rogers and the Standard Oil magnates, assisted by Thomas F. Lawson, to squeeze some of the "insiders" in the sugar trust who were "short" of their own stock.

The enemies of James R. Keene circulated a story that he was the victim of the onslaught, but Mr. Keene has been a bull on Sugar and was "long" on the stock. The sales of all stocks were nearly 1,000,000 shares.

"Sugar" is one of the most erratic and dangerous stocks in the market, but it seems to have a peculiar fascination for the Wall street speculator. It is a sensitive stock, and there has been a persistent rumor that the losses in the fight with the Arbuckles have been heavy. The officers of the American Sugar Refining company have done nothing to discourage this belief. On the contrary, they have done many things which have given the public the impression that the fight had been disastrous.

Bear Tactics of the Trust.

At the annual meeting in February the directors voted that the entire surplus, supposed to be $30,000,000, be placed at the disposition of President Havemeyer to pursue the enemy to the death. A week ago the announcement came from Boston that the trust had withdrawn $3,000,000 out on call loans there because the money was needed in New York to fight the opposition.

With the great trust thus apparently in trouble and the rate for call money 5 per cent the outlook for a rise was gloomy. So it was that many people went short of the market, and the story got abroad that one large stockholder in the sugar company in New York and a clique of Boston traders of much prominence were "short" over 50,000 shares. That was the situation today when the spark was dropped in the tinderbox by the sudden and aggressive buying of the stock.

While large buying orders were being placed and the stock was going up on the jump the story began to circulate that the Havemeyers and Arbuckles had settled their differences and that the Arbuckles would sell their Brooklyn sugar refinery to the trust, and in exchange Mr. Havemeyer would turn over the wools and spice mill in Toledo to the coffee kings.

In a few short, anxious minutes the stock jumped to 170, at which price 800 shares were sold, then a lull came.

The whole deal, it was reported, had been arranged in Boston, though without the cooperation of the sugar magnates its success was not possible. Thomas W. Lawson of Boston was credited with having made $1,000,000 out of it. There were stories, too, that the Rockefellers and H. H. Rogers had profited in large sums. It was said that the losses of one beer brewer reached $800,000, but he didn't tell anybody that.

Henry O. Havemeyer, James R. Keene, and the other principal figures in the day's dealings declined to talk for publication.

Sensational Day in Wall Street.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—Sensational advances in which sugar trust stock figured most conspicuously kept Wall street in a state of intense excitement all day. It was one of the most remarkable days the street has ever known. Reckless manipulation, panicky sentiment in bear quarters, and new enthusiasm on the part of the public were in evidence.

It was a sugar trust day. The wild upward movement in that stock, an advance from 140 to 170, a subsequent sharp reaction, and another advance before the close dominated the market and held the street's attention. Fright among the shorts extended in other directions, affecting Manhattan, the grangers, the Pacifics, and the industrials in particular, and the whole market in general.

On the Stock Exchange 265,000 shares of sugar trust changed hands. On the Consolidated Exchange 102,000 shares were traded, in all 367,000 shares of the par value of $36,700,000. The amount of sugar trust common stock is $36,968,000, so that on the New York and Consolidated Exchanges alone practically the entire amount of the issue changed hands. In Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centers transactions in the stock were heavy, so that much more than the amount outstanding was traded in during the day.

After running up steadily to about 148 the trading in sugar stock became wild and fluctuations of one, two, and five points were common. Between 160 and 170 only 1,700 shares changed hands. On the immediate reaction the stock dropped from 169 to 160 on the sale of one block of 800 shares. After the 170 mark was reached sugar trust continued erratic, but with general reactionary tendency until the last hour, when it rallied and closed at 150½, showing a rise of 18¾ points net for the day.

Squeeze of the Shorts.

The whole sugar trust advance was the outcome of a squeeze of the shorts. The beginning of the advance was based on a rumor that the trust has settled its fight with the Doscher and Arbuckle refineries and other competitors and that a general merger of these concerns and the Glucose company with the trust is contemplated.

These stories were subsequently denied in all quarters, but before the denial came they had brought about an advance and had started the covering movement.

With sugar trust's advance Glucose stocks were also active and erratic. From 66 the common stock ran up to 74¾ by leaps and bounds, accompanying Sugar's advance to 170. Later it reacted to 70¾ and closed at 71½, with a net advance of 5½ points. Glucose preferred was inactive.

Next to sugar trust Manhattan Elevated was the most conspicuous stock in today's market. From 104½ the stock ran up sharply to 112½, later reacting, and closing within a fraction of 100, with a net gain of between three and four points for the day. Manhattan's advance was almost entirely due to short covering.

People's Gas was a strong feature today. Flower brokers and other important interests were heavy buyers, and the stock got up to within a fraction of 117 and gained a full point net for the day. The street looked upon the stock's strength as indicating that the feared legislation against the company has been averted.

TRY TO BREAK UP A MEETING.

Three-Cent Fare Mass-Meeting at Indianapolis Delayed Two Hours by a Howling Crowd.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16.—[Special.]—The most riotous scene ever witnessed at a public meeting in Indianapolis occurred tonight at a mass-meeting of citizens at Tomlinson Hall in the interest of three-cent fare agitation.

When the doors were opened 1,500 hired thugs and heelers rushed into the hall with the three-cent people.

Fully 2,300 were jammed into the building, while distinguished citizens took their seats on the stage. When Judge W. P. Fishback, dean of the Indianapolis Law School, arose to start off the program, fully two-thirds of the crowd began to shout for D. P. Baldwin, who was known to be there because of his antagonism to three-cent fares.

For one hour and twenty minutes Judge Fishback, a slight, white-haired, but determined old man, stood on the front of the platform shouting for order, and attempting to make himself heard, to no effect.

When nearly 10 o'clock had arrived, and no one had yet been heard, Mayor Taggart heard of the riot and went to the hall, where he called in a squad of police, and, stationing them along the aisle, shouted an order to arrest every man found making a disturbance.

"We will have free speech in Indianapolis," said he, "or know the reason why."

This calmed the crowd, and Judge Fishback made his opening speech of three minutes after nearly two hours' riot.

When it seemed peace would prevail Mayor Taggart retired. He was hardly gone until a general fight was precipitated between the police and the crowd.

The Rev. R. V. Hunter, ex-superintendent of Winona Assembly and pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, was the second speaker, and when he closed "Commodore" Higgins, a member of the Council from the Fifteenth Ward, jumped on his chair and exclaimed: "You are a liar!" following it up with a string of epithets.

Higgins made for the stage and was climbing up to fight the Rev. Mr. Hunter when the police seized him. His friends at once came to his assistance.

Policemen's hemlets were knocked off and trampled, their coats ripped, and the center of the hall became a struggling, swearing mass of fighting men.

The police dragged Higgins and many of his followers through the crowd and outside, but no arrests were made.

Another hour was lost in an uproar until a full company of police reserves arrived and restored order.

M'KINLEY DRIVES A TEAM.

Presidential Party Spends Most of the Day in Carriages at Thomasville, Ga.

Thomasville, Ga., March 16.—President McKinley after a good night's rest awoke to find a warm sun bursting through the clouds. The temperature was mild. Plans had been made for a drive to the Country club, a fashionable place about two miles outside of the town, where are located golf and trapshooting grounds and a fine clubhouse in the pine forests.

The President's drive lasted from 11 to half past 12 and took him over a delightful country. The President himself drove one of the teams. At the clubhouse he expressed himself as already feeling better than when he left Washington.

In a short time the party returned to Thomasville. Luncheon and a rest occupied two hours or more, and then the entire household went for another drive over the country roads, spending about two hours in this way. Dinner was served at 7 tonight. The President devoted a little time in the evening to his correspondence.

KIPLING IS AT WORK AGAIN.

Convalescent Author Moved to Brighter Rooms and Begins on Proofs of a New Book.

New York, March 16.—Rddyard Kipling is steadily improving. He was moved today from his rooms on the second floor to a suite on the floor above, where he will have more sunshine.

Mr. Kipling is already at work again. He sent out today for books on yachts.

The doctors say that Mr. Kipling stood the removal to a brighter apartment without producing any disturbance and that with the exception of a small area of pleural exudate at the lower portion of the right lung all signs of the late disease have disappeared.

Mr. Kipling ate a hearty supper tonight and read some proofs of a forthcoming book.

FIVE KILLED IN A RIOT.

THEY LOSE THEIR LIVES IN A POLITICAL STREET FIGHT.

Two Encounters in Which Town Officials of Hot Springs Take Part—Chief of Police, His Sergeant, and a Son of the Sheriff Also Dead—Brewery Driver Not Party to the Fight Another of the Victims—City Detective Falls in Second Fight.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 16.—[Special.]—Five men were killed in street fights this afternoon as the result of a feud growing out of the Mayoralty contest here.

In addition to the dead one man is wounded and may die.

The Dead.

GOSLEE, THOMAS, sergeant of police.
HART, J. E., city detective.
HINKLE, LOUIS, citizen.
TOLER, T. C., Chief of Police.
WILLIAMS, JOHN C., son of Sheriff.

The Wounded.

Spears, Ed, Deputy Sheriff, shot through neck.

The first encounter occurred early in the afternoon, when shots were exchanged in front of the city hall between Sheriff Williams and his son John on one side and Sergeant of Police Goslee on the other. No one was injured in this encounter, but both sides were determined that the affair was not to end there.

About half past 5 o'clock the two factions, reinforced and armed, met in front of Lemps' Brewery depot.

Thomas Toler, Chief of Police, J. F. Hart, a city detective, and Sergeant of Police Goslee were in one party and Sheriff Williams and his two sons, John and Coffey, and Ed Spears, a Deputy Sheriff, were in the other.

Both Fire Simultaneously.

It is not known just how the fighting began, but both sides fired almost simultaneously. When the smoke cleared away four of the combatants were dead, and Louis Hinkle, the driver of a beer wagon, was also found to have been shot.

Some who witnessed the encounter say Hinkle interfered, while others assert he took no active part in the affair.

Toler was shot through the brain and in the breast. Hart was first shot through the head and after he fell three bullets were fired into his body.

Goslee was the first man killed, John Williams firing three shots into his body.

Williams was shot through the head, the ball entering above the left ear and lodging in the brain. He lived until 9 o'clock.

Hinkle was shot through the head and body.

Detective Instantly Killed.

Detective Jim Hart was shot through the head and instantly killed.

Judge Beldin was sworn in as Chief of Police tonight, and after a citizens' mass-meeting there are 150 special officers patrolling the city. All saloons have been closed for the night.

Sheriff R. L. Williams, in an interview at his home at 10 o'clock tonight, said that there was an attempt made to assassinate him this afternoon on account of his friendship for Belding, the popular candidate for Mayor.

Williams claims he was not armed, and that Goslee attempted to assassinate him, but a friend of his grabbed the pistol and handed the Sheriff another one. Goslee started to run and Williams fired several shots without effect. This occurred about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

About 5 o'clock the trouble broke out again, beginning with the deliberate assassination of his son, who was shot in the back of the head and killed instantly by the policeman who attempted to take his life. Williams says he was not present until the shooting had ceased. He then found that his son, the Chief of Police, Detective Hart, and two policemen, including the one that had made an attempt to kill him, had been killed and one citizen had been seriously wounded.

Governor Jones has been telegraphed by prominent citizens to come here tonight and he will probably be here on a special train.

Election Murder in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—[Special.]—Jack Williams, a former detective, shot and killed Henry Kassebaum and Bud Pearce, a negro, in front of Representative Tom Martin's saloon, Grand avenue and Natural Bridge road, this afternoon during a primary row.

The shooting was done while a crowd of over 300 persons was gathered around, and the men killed were standing in the crowd. They were struck by stray bullets, Williams' shots being directed at Frederick Gastrof, who was standing behind a telegraph pole, trying to shoot the former detective.

Williams made his escape at the time, but later he walked into the Four Courts and surrendered to Chief of Detectives Desmond. Just previous to this he knocked down a special officer who attempted to arrest him.

RIVAL VANDERBILT PARTIES.

Special Trains at Del Monte, Cal., Bring Representatives of the Family's Two Factions.

Del Monte, Cal., March 16.—[Special.]—Two rival Vanderbilt railway pleasure parties, with coaches of their own, are sidetracked here among the Eucalyptus trees, while the members of the divided family alternate on the links, in the saddle, and on the hotel piazza.

One of these excursions is the most recherche affair of its kind ever seen here. It includes six private cars, ninety-nine pieces of baggage, and twenty-seven servants, tutors, and stenographers for a party of eleven people, headed by Dr. W. S. Webb, brother-in-law to Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., and President of the Wagner Palace Car company.

The rival aggregation is less imposing numerically and in the matter of golf sticks, but it is equally blue-blooded, with one private car and five servants for Cornelius and his wife, the cause of the quarrel.

As much space as the limited track facilities permit separates the private traveling outfits at the depot, and the two factions are quartered as far apart as possible at the hotel. There is a coolness between Mr. Webb and Fred Vanderbilt on one side and Cornelius Jr., because of the latter's marriage to Miss Grace Wilson. Cornelius and his brother and sister do not speak as they pass by, nor flag each other's special trains.

TO SIGN PEACE TREATY TODAY.

Queen Regent of Spain Will Close the Last Incident of the Spanish-American War.

Madrid, March 17., 1 a. m.—The Queen Regent will sign the ratification of the peace treaty today.

The Queen Regent last night signed the decrees dissolving the Cortes, convoking the new Parliament, and authorizing the payment of arrears of pay to the repatriated troops.

The Spanish government has concluded a loan of 30,000,000 pesetas with the banking house of Urquijo. The money will be devoted to paying the arrears due the Spanish troops.

RUSSIA KNEW OF THE PLOT.

Minister of War Receives a Warning That Toulon Arsenal Was to Be Destroyed.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY NORMAN TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, March 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs tonight the following dispatch:

"I have received the following extraordinary news from St. Petersburg from a source to absolutely trustworthy that I do not hesitate to communicate it.

"According to this information the Toulon disaster was part of a diabolical scheme which originally comprised also the gunpowder magazine at St. Petersburg. It appears that early in the morning of the day preceding the Toulon disaster the Russian Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, while in bed received a cipher telegram that the Toulon and St. Petersburg gunpowder stores would be blown up within the next twenty-four hours.

"The Minister rose at once and drove to the powder magazine, where he had the officials, guards, and workmen alarmed. After the closest inspection of the magazine and a consultation with the director, he had them all called together and addressed them thus:

"'The inspection has proved highly satisfactory; I am perfectly satisfied with you, and, as a token of good will, I give all of you, even the guards, three days free. You may all go in an hour.'

"Meantime other guards were telephoned for to replace those leaving, and at the same time two companies of sappers were ordered up at once, and a rampart was instantly dug round the powder store, and thus any wire which might have been placed there would be cut.

"A military cordon was placed all around and large numbers of the gendarmerie were sent in all directions. Early the next morning the Toulon powder magazine exploded.

"My informant adds that the Russian intelligence service is the best in the world. There is no town in Europe without well paid Russian agents, and enormous sums of money are spent for that purpose."

The Chronicle says it gives the story as it is received, only guaranteeing the bona fides and experience of its correspondent.

ANXIETY FOR POPE'S HEALTH.

Conflicting Reports in Rome Indicate Increasing Uneasiness Over the Condition of the Pontiff.

Rome, March 16.—The Messagero today says the Pope shows signs of increasing weakness and that his physicians are watchful.

Professor Maszoni and Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physicians, declare the wound made by the recent operation is about healed; that the Pope's lungs and heart are absolutely healthy; and that his weakness is not more than is natural in a nonagenarian.

The Tribuna says his Holiness has resumed his usual avocations, giving audiences, etc., but the Opinione declares he had several fainting fits during the day, and the Fanfulla avers weakness and other signs of breaking up are increasing.

London, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The worst symptom of the Pope's condition is extreme weakness, which is responsible for the slow healing of the wound. The [illegible] (today). Moreover, his Holiness obstinately refuses to take complete rest from the affairs of state."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "There is no hope of effecting a real cure, as the Pope's wound refuses to heal. There is every fear of blood-poisoning, and the strength of his Holiness is entirely maintained by cognac and marsala.

"Dr. Lapponi continues to sleep at the Vatican.

"It is feared that the Pope may die in a fainting fit, especially as he habitually sleeps on his back, which produces a dangerous condition of things. His attendants are obliged to turn him over frequently. It will be a miracle if he survives another three months."

JOHN SHERMAN IS BETTER.

Health of the Former Secretary of State, Now at St. Pierre, Causes His Friends Uneasiness.

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7 Joseph Medill Is Dead.
8 Dental Student Badly Hurt, St. Patrick's Day Parade.
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Pages.
4 Railroads.
4 Insurance.
6 Editorial.
8 Fontenoy.
8 Society.
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9 Courts.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
HAMBURG	Phoenicia	
LIVERPOOL	Majestic	
NEW YORK	Lahn	Karnania
NEW YORK	Victoria	
PALERMO	Aus. Victoria	
QUEENST'N	Germanic	Italia.
QUEENST'N		Caurie.
ROTTERDAM		Rotterdam.

RUSSIA KNEW OF THE PLOT.

Minister of War Receives a Warning That Toulon Arsenal Was to Be Destroyed.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY HENRY NORMAN TO THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, March 16.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs tonight the following dispatch:

"I have received the following extraordinary news from St. Petersburg from a source to absolutely trustworthy that I do not hesitate to communicate it.

"According to this information the Toulon disaster was part of a diabolical scheme which originally comprised also the gunpowder magazine at St. Petersburg. It appears that early in the morning of the day preceding the Toulon disaster the Russian Minister of War, General Kuropatkin, while in bed received a cipher telegram that the Toulon and St. Petersburg gunpowder stores would be blown up within the next twenty-four hours.

"The Minister rose at once and drove to the powder magazine, where he had the officials, guards, and workmen alarmed. After the closest inspection of the magazine and a consultation with the director, he had them all called together and addressed them thus:

"'The inspection has proved highly satisfactory; I am perfectly satisfied with you, and, as a token of good will, I give all of you, even the guards, three days free. You may all go in an hour.'

"Meantime other guards were telephoned for to replace those leaving, and at the same time two companies of sappers were ordered up at once, and a rampart was instantly dug round the powder store, and thus any wire which might have been placed there would be cut.

"A military cordon was placed all around and large numbers of the gendarmerie were sent in all directions. Early the next morning the Toulon powder magazine exploded.

"My informant adds that the Russian intelligence service is the best in the world. There is no town in Europe without well paid Russian agents, and enormous sums of money are spent for that purpose."

The Chronicle says it gives the story as it is received, only guaranteeing the bona fides and experience of its correspondent.

ANXIETY FOR POPE'S HEALTH.

Conflicting Reports in Rome Indicate Increasing Uneasiness Over the Condition of the Pontiff.

Rome, March 16.—The Messagero today says the Pope shows signs of increasing weakness and that his physicians are watchful.

Professor Maszoni and Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physicians, declare the wound made by the recent operation is about healed; that the Pope's lungs and heart are absolutely healthy; and that his weakness is not more than is natural in a nonagenarian.

The Tribuna says his Holiness has resumed his usual avocations, giving audiences, etc., but the Opinione declares he had several fainting fits during the day, and the Fanfulla avers weakness and other signs of breaking up are increasing.

London, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The worst symptom of the Pope's condition is extreme weakness, which is responsible for the slow healing of the wound. The [illegible] (today). Moreover, his Holiness obstinately refuses to take complete rest from the affairs of state."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "There is no hope of effecting a real cure, as the Pope's wound refuses to heal. There is every fear of blood-poisoning, and the strength of his Holiness is entirely maintained by cognac and marsala.

"Dr. Lapponi continues to sleep at the Vatican.

"It is feared that the Pope may die in a fainting fit, especially as he habitually sleeps on his back, which produces a dangerous condition of things. His attendants are obliged to turn him over frequently. It will be a miracle if he survives another three months."

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PALERMO	Aus. Victoria	
QUEENST'N	Germanic	Italia.
QUEENST'N		Caurie.
ROTTERDAM		Rotterdam.

AFFAIRS AT A CRISIS AT APIA.

American Admiral Said to Have Decided to Dissolve Provisional Government at Samoa.

MAY BE MORE FIGHTING.

Mataafa, Taking Courage from Attitude of the German Consul, Assembles His Forces.

ULTIMATUM EXPECTED SOON

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER.]

Apia, Samoa, March 10, via Auckland, N. Z., March 16.—The situation here is again extremely critical, and there is now a prospect of further fighting by the natives and a possible clash with Germany.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived here on Monday, March 6, and Admiral Kautz at once entered into consultation with the Consuls of the three nations. The German Consul assumed a hostile attitude and refused to coöperate with his colleagues. The English Consul and Captains of British ships were given assurances by the American Admiral that he supports the British view, and that unless the Washington government sent him instructions to the contrary he would take action with a view to dissolving the provisional government set up by Mataafa.

Unless Admiral Kautz receives such instructions it is likely that the American and English representatives will issue an ultimatum.

Mataafa Is Sullen.

Mataafa is sullen and hostile, and is gathering a big force, threatening, it is said, to massacre all British and American residents and to make war on Malietoa's followers if the warships interfere and depose him from the power he has usurped.

Mataafa and his chiefs had also threatened to burn the villages of Malietoa's adherents in the Island of Savaii unless they sent taxes levied upon them and also some fighting men to support Mataafa.

The British Consul, learning of this, visited Savaii on the British cruiser Porpoise

ROUT OF MANILA REBELS.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY CLEARS THE JUNGLE OF FILIPINO TROOPS.

In Half an Hour's Fighting the American Troops Advance Five Miles from Pasig and Dislodge the Enemy—Town of Cainti Captured After a Desperate Struggle in Which the Insurgents Lose a Hundred Men—Reports from Other Islands.

Manila, March 16, 5:50 p. m.—The First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry Regiment advanced from Pasig today, clearing the country to Cainti, five miles northwest of the foothills. The troops first encountered the rebel outposts in the dense jungle. The enemy was dislodged after half an hour's fighting.

The Americans advanced under heavy fire, making four advances on the enemy, who numbered a thousand men, 500 of whom were intrenched, and in the face of a cross-fire.

Our troops carried the town after four hours' fighting and burned the outskirts, the rebels firing from the windows and keeping up a running fire in the streets. The Americans then withdrew in order to obtain more ammunition.

The rebels lost about 100 men and the American loss was:

KILLED.

JOHNSON, corporal, Company C, Twentieth Infantry.
McAVOY, private, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Caley, private, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
Check, sergeant, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.
Gilley, private, Company G, Twentieth Infantry.
Griffith, private, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.
Households, corporal, Company M, Twentieth Infantry.
Kelly, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry.
Kenney, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry.
Lafeyh, private, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.
Mahan, private, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.
MacFarland, private, Company L, Twentieth Infantry.
Tinkler, private, Company C, Twentieth Infantry.
Varley, private, Company G, Twentieth Infantry.

Artie Cluckmann, the regimental "mascot," carried a parrot into action, and was wounded in the knee.

Reports from Other Islands.

General Otis today cables to Washington the following reports from American commanders in other islands of the Philippine group:

"Reports from Iloilo indicate improvement; less activity on the part of insurgents of island.

"Reports from Negros most encouraging; inhabitants enthusiastic; quiet prevails throughout island, and Colonel Smith directing affairs in framing internal government.

"Cebu quiet, business progressing under United States protection.

"Reports from Samar and Leyte indicate desire of inhabitants for United States troops; these islands occupied.

"Insurgents' control confined to Luzon and the occupation of the Pasig River line, with control of Laguanda de Bay, has cut the country occupied by the Tagalos in nearly two equal parts."

Casualties of Three Days.

General Otis reports the following casualties to United States troops on March 13, 14, and 15, in the operations near Guadalupe, San Pedro Macati, and Pateros:

KILLED.

JONES, SAMUEL, saddler Troop E, Fourth Cavalry; accidentally.

WOUNDED.

Barkley, William, sergeant, Company N, Twelfth Infantry; shoulder; slight.
Behm, Alfred, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; rib; severe.
Church, Rodney H., Company B, First Washington; powder burns; slight.
Comb, Marshall, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry; hand; slight.
Duran, Walter, Company E, Second Oregon; eyebrow; slight.
Good, Mitchell, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry; leg; severe.
Kelly, Fred V., Battery B, Sixth Artillery; shoulder; slight.
Owen, Edward, Company E, Second Oregon; hip; slight.
Parks, George, Troop B, Fourth Cavalry; chest; severe.
Smith, Horace S., Troop E, Fourth Cavalry; side; severe.
Wheeler Fred, Captain, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry; hand; slight.
Wilcox, Ernest, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry; arm; moderate.

KAISER AGREES TO COMPROMISE

German Reichstag Passes Revised Army Bill After Concessions Are Made by the Emperor.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Berlin, March 16.—That the Reichstag was not dissolved today on the rejection of the Kaiser's demand for an increased army was due to the compromise arranged by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe. He declared that, should the Reichstag's attitude to the army proposals of the government lead to extreme measures, he would resign.

Both the Reichstag and the public galleries were packed in anticipation of sensational scenes. The proceedings were so turbulent that Count von Ballenstein, the President, was repeatedly compelled to call the House to order.

As soon as the army bill was taken up, Dr. Lieber, the Centrist leader, in accordance with an understanding reached yesterday, moved the acceptance of the Budget committee's proposal to reduce the proposed new peace effective by 7,000 men, and the House to declare its willingness in the event of the strength granted by the committee proving inadequate to enter into fresh negotiations with the government.

The Minister of War, General von Gessler, was on his feet at once, and in a fervent speech, brimming over with patriotic enthusiasm, said he must do his duty as a soldier and defend the measure, as originally drafted, to the end. He then urged the adoption of the entire government demands, and insisted if the government were opposed now, fresh proposals would again come before the House.

Prince Hohenlohe said that in view of the military importance of the new measures, and as their being carried out could not be delayed, the federal government accepted Dr. Lieber's motion, with the reservation that the full demands of the imperial government will be accepted, should experience show greater army strength to be necessary.

Herren von Levetzow, von Kardorff, Bassermann, and Rickert accepted Dr. Lieber's resolution in behalf of their respective parties.

Herr Richter declared that the acceptance of the government demand in its entirety would have been practically sanctioning military absolutism. Herr Richter explained that he defended his own motion for the establishment of two years' service.

After further debate the general discussion was closed and the articles of the army bill were debated. Article 1, which the committee did not alter, was adopted. Article 2, as drafted by the committee and amended by Dr. Lieber's motion, was adopted. Then the whole bill was adopted by a vote of 222 to 152.

Emperor William's consent to the compromise on the army bill was obtained by Prince Hohenlohe and Count von Posadowsky-Wehner just before his Majesty started for Friedrichsruhe to be present at the transfer of the bodies of Prince and Princess Bismarck to the Bismarck mausoleum at that place.

NEW PHASE TO DREYFUS CASE.

Now Asserted a Russian Ambassador Is the Real Culprit in Selling Secrets to Germany.

London, March 16.—The Evening News today publishes a sensational Dreyfus story. It declares the former Russian Ambassador, Baron von Mohrenheim is the real culprit who sold both Russian and French secrets to the German government, adding the Russian government itself is convinced of his guilt.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 16.—A correspondent at Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, writes that private circles feel strongly against Dreyfus, some predicting his return to his place of captivity on Devil's Island. This is looked upon as implying Dreyfus was recently removed from Devil's Island to Cayenne.

GOMEZ CHANGES HIS MIND.

Insurgent General Announces His Willingness to Accept the Presidency of the Cuban Republic.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Havana, March 16.—Last night's popular demonstration in honor of General Gomez at the Quinta de los Motinos seems to have been turned by the anti-Assembly leaders into something of a Presidential boom for the "Grand Old Man" of Cuban politics.

Most of the speakers insisted on proclaiming the deposed General in Chief the sole guarantor of insular independence and the inevitable head of the still unformed Cuban republic.

In reply to these highly flattering assurances General Gomez cautiously but still suggestively declared that he could not think of accepting the Presidential title unless it were bestowed upon him by the unanimous vote of the Cuban people.

This answer disclosed an intention singularly at variance with the program he announced in his manifesto of Sunday last in response to the Assembly's resolution deposing him from office.

In that manifesto he said that his sole desire was now to retire to private life and end his days in peace on his plantation in San Domingo.

His new attitude is also in striking contrast with his recent offer of his sword to a committee of Porto Ricans which had suggested the initiation of a movement for the independence of that island.

Gomez Changes His Mind.

General Gomez's latest change of front is due doubtless to the overwhelming character of the victory he has won over the Assembly and to the elation he feels at the almost universal support offered to him by all classes of the Cuban population. His future course in politics will be watched with interest, for if the elections which are to furnish a basis for political reorganization are held before the present furore in his favor subsides he can doubtless have the highest honors the new constituent Assembly can bestow on him merely for the asking.

The Meade, with the $3,000,000 in cash on board which is to be paid to the Cuban soldiers, entered the harbor last night, and preparations are being pushed for the disbursement of the money through the agency of Gomez.

The Military Assembly held no meeting today, and its members are hopelessly demoralized and altogether at sea as to their future program.

Cuban Assembly Is Worried.

One result of the Assembly's discomfiture is already apparent in the efforts being made to secure the removal from office of the Civil Governor of the city, Señor Mora, and the Superintendent of Police, General Mario Menocal, both of whom are accused by the Gomez faction of having shown undue partisanship in trying to repress the popular demonstration of last Monday.

At General Brooke's headquarters at Vedado it was said today that Major General Chaffee was suffering from an attack of malarial fever, the recurrence of a trouble which he contracted last summer at Santiago.

The First Texas and the Second Louisiana are the next volunteer regiments to be sent home for mustering out. The latter will sail for Savannah on Saturday, the steamer Havana having been chartered to convey the regiment to that port.

CANADA PARLIAMENT MEETS.

Speech from the Throne Says Serious Disagreement Arose in Joint High Commission.

Ottawa, Ont., March 16.—[Special.]—The fourth session of the Eighth Parliament of Canada opened today.

In his speech from the throne, his Excellency, Lord Minto, said:

"The negotiations which were set on foot during recess between her Majesty's government and that of United States in reference to the settlement of certain questions in dispute between Canada and the latter country were, I grieve to say, greatly delayed by the illness and subsequent death of two of the most eminent members of the commission appointed for that purpose.

"Considerable progress had been made on several of the subjects submitted, but a serious disagreement arose between her Majesty's commissioners and the commissioners of the United States on the question of the delimitation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska; the question was referred by the commissioners to their respective governments, and the commission being adjourned to the second day of August next, in hope that, in the meantime, the difficulty might be overcome."

The alien labor bills and various matters of interest pending between Canada and the United States were not mentioned in the speech.

By agreement between Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wilfrid Laurier Parliament is to adjourn to Monday owing to the sudden death of the Hon. John Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue in Tupper's administration, and the expected debate on address in reply to the speech from the throne goes over until that day.

IN A DEADLOCK AT SHANGHAI.

American and British Associations Enter a Strong Protest Against the Chinese Demands.

London, March 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The preposterous demands of the Chinese have brought the negotiations for the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement to a deadlock, and the British and American associations, which met jointly today (Thursday) to advocate united action by the two governments, adopted resolutions of the most vigorous character, which will be transmitted to London and Washington."

DENMARK AFTER CHINESE PORT

Another European State to Enter the Contest for Territory in the Far East.

London, March 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "It is asserted here that M. Heide, director of the Danish East Africa Steamship company, is about to go to China in the company's interest. It is also said that he has a government mission to seek some convenient harbor in China, as Denmark intends to follow in the footsteps of the other powers."

REBUFF TO PRINCE GUSTAF.

Sixty Members of the Norwegian Parliament Refuse to Dine with the Regent.

Christiana, March 16.—Sixty Leftist members of the Storthing, the legislative Assembly of Norway, have declined an invitation to dine with the Swedish Crown Prince Gustaf, who is acting as Regent of Sweden and Norway during the absence of King Oscar II., who is in southern France seeking to recuperate his health.

KAISER'S TERMS TO RHODES.

Germany to Guarantee Funds for Cape to Cairo Railway and Operate Part of the Line.

London, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard, discussing the recent visit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes in connection with his Cape to Cairo railway project, says:

"The German government, it is believed, will submit to the Reichstag a bill asking a guarantee of 3 per cent interest for that portion of the line which is to cross German territory in East Africa.

"This section will be built and worked exclusively by Germans and superintended by the German government. It is not unlikely, however, that a portion of the capital will be offered for subscription in England."

CZAR MAY CHANGE PROGRAM.

Now Said Peace Conference Will Take Up "Other Matters" When It Meets in May.

London, March 17.—The Brussel's correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the disarmament conference which will meet at The Hague on May 18 will be composed of three sections, dealing respectively with disarmament, arbitrations, and "other matters." The German delegates will be Baron von Bülow, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador at Constantinople; and Prince Herbert Bismarck.

AMERICANS MUST BUILD FIRST.

China Decides Hankow-Canton Railroad the Most Important—Must Start Work at Once.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Minister Conger at Peking has sent to the State department a copy of a decree issued by the Chinese government concerning the building of railways. The decree designates the Lu-Han and Hankow-Canton to be built first, next the Tien-Tsin-Chin-Kiang line and Shan-Hai-Kwan and beyond, Moukeden, New-Chang, etc.

[The Hankow-Canton railroad concession is held by an American syndicate.]

New Papal Nuncio at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, March 16.—The Pope today appointed Mgr. Torenzelli, now the Papal Nuncio at Munich, to the vacant nunciature at Paris.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

London, March 16.—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, has been appointed to succeed the late Baron Herschell on the Venezuelan arbitration commission.

London, March 16.—G. A. Birt, the missing director of the Millwall Dock company, who disappeared in February, resulting in the discovery of a deficit of over $1,000,000 in the accounts, was arrested here today.

Colombo, Ceylon, March 16.—The American schooner yacht Norna, belonging to N. J. Weaver, New York, reported in distress in the Red Sea by the British cruiser Brisk, arrived here on Tuesday last. All well on board.

Wellington, N. Z., March 16.—The antarctic exploring expeditions steamer Southern Cross has arrived at Port Chalmers, New Zealand, after landing Borchgrevink and his party at Cape Adair, Victoria Island. All the explorers were in good health.

Berlin, March 16.—Prince Henry of Prussia has started for Kiao Chou Bay, where all the war vessels composing the two German squadrons in far Eastern waters will assemble for the formal transfer of the commandership from Admiral Von Diederichs to Prince Henry.

TRAIN KILLS MAN AND BOY.

Attempts to Identify the Victims Fail—The Fatal Accident Occurs in Kensington.

A man and a boy, whose identity has not yet been fully established, were struck by a passenger train of the Michigan Central railroad at One Hundred and Fourth street last evening and instantly killed. From papers found in possession of the man it was supposed he was August Anderson, 10817 Curtis avenue, but inquiries at that place later elicited that neither the man nor the boy was known there.

The accident occurred in Kensington. The train was going about twenty-five miles an hour when it struck the pair. Engineer Edward Grovenor failed to see them and did not slacken speed after striking them.

George Bankson, brakeman, was standing on a platform of one of the cars as it passed One Hundred and Fourth street and saw one of the bodies rolling alongside the tracks. He immediately stopped the train.

Both the victims of the accident were poorly dressed. The man appeared to be about 40 years old, was of heavy build, and had a dark mustache and gray eyes. The boy was about 10 years old, with light hair and brown eyes. The bodies are at Rolston's undertaking rooms in Pullman.

INHERENT POWER OF COURTS.

Decision of Virginia's Supreme Tribunal Against Principle of Legislative Interference.

Richmond, Va., March 16.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court of Appeals, composed of five Democratic Judges, today decided a case of national interest. At the session of the Legislature a year ago an act was passed carrying into effect in this State the injunction plank of the Chicago platform. The act sought to take from the courts the right to punish for contempt where offenses were committed out of the presence of the courts.

A man named Carter, who was a defendant in a suit, failed to appear in court when the case was called. He sent a telegram saying he was ill. He was fined and sentenced to jail for contempt. A jury trial was denied him. The court today made this ruling on the appeal:

"Reading the constitution of the State in the light of the decisions of eminent courts which we have consulted, we feel warranted in concluding that in the courts created by the constitution there is an inherent power of self-defense and self-preservation; that this power may be regulated, but cannot be destroyed, or so far diminished as to be rendered ineffectual by legislative enactment."

HAIR CLIPPER AT WORK AGAIN.

Despoils Mary Ann Cooney of Her Tresses in Rush Street, Near Delaware Place.

A hair clipper despoiled 15-year-old Mary Ann Cooney, 104 Delaware place, of her tresses last evening while she was walking along Rush street, near Delaware place.

The girl attends the Ogden School. She was returning to her home from an errand and was walking along Rush street when the hair clipper stepped from the shadow of a building, and before she noticed him had snipped off her tresses with a pair of shears. He then ran along Delaware place and escaped. The clipper wore a bicyling costume.

The girl hastened home after the attack and her father, John Cooney, who is a laborer, notified the East Chicago avenue police.

ANTHONY HOPE TO BE MARRIED.

Rumor Revived That Evelyn Millard Will Soon Become His Wife.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—The London correspondent of a local paper writes under date of March 8:

"Again comes the rumor that Anthony Hope and Evelyn Millard are to be married. The fascination exerted by the leading woman in 'The Adventures of Lady Ursula' over the brilliant author of the play has been known for some time, but it was reported recently that the engagement, if there ever had been one, was off.

"I am told on the authority of a Millard relative, who ought to know, that a month ago, Mr. Hawkins, which Anthony Hope's other name, received a promise that his heart's delight would think about his plea and let him know in about a month whether or not she would marry him. The last chapter in the romance has not been revealed yet."

CALL IT A POOR RATION.

SOLDIERS AT OMAHA CRITICISE CANNED ROAST BEEF.

Board of Inquiry to Investigate the Army Beef Contracts Visits the South Omaha Packing Houses, Takes the Testimony of a Number of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Who Declare the Canned Roast Beef a Poor Ration.

Omaha, Neb., March 16.—[Special.]—The Board of Inquiry investigating the army beef contracts spent the day in this city, inspected the packing-houses, heard testimony of several witnesses, and departed for Kansas City this evening.

The testimony of the soldiers was entirely one-sided, all characterizing the canned roast beef furnished them in Cuba a poor army ration.

The business sessions were held in the court-martial quarters of the Department of the Missouri. Dr. Christian, the Philadelphia physician who made affidavit that he witnessed last summer at the South Omaha packing-houses the injection of chemicals into the army beef, failed to appear, and if General Miles' representatives had summoned him the fact was not made known. In fact his name was not mentioned except when the board was going through the packing-houses. Swift's plant was pointed out as the one in which Christian had located the embalming which he had witnessed, but the committee could find nothing of the kind going on. It did, however, find the same men injecting pickling into hams who were working at that business when Dr. Christian visited the houses last summer and mistook them for embalmers of fresh beef.

The commission could find nothing objectionable about any of the plants and appeared satisfied with the explanation of the packers as to the Dr. Christian embalming incident.

This morning at 10 o'clock the members of the board went to South Omaha. When Cudahy's packing-house was reached the board was met by Daniel Cameron, General Superintendent of the plant, and shown through the canning department. Mr. Cameron was prepared for their coming and had a mass of figures on the subject of the beef furnished the army during the war. He showed that the Cudahy plant had furnished but little of the canned beef, in all only about 3,500 cases. Of these one lot of 1,000 cases went to Jacksonville, Fla., while the rest was sent to San Francisco and Manila. He said that the plant sent out five or six times as much corned beef as roast beef, their annual product of the latter not being more than 300,000 cans of two pounds each, while the product for canned corned beef for the last year reached nearly 2,000,000 cans.

At the packing-house the party was joined by Assistant Superintendent Scott of the canning department and shown the entire operation of canning. Special attention was given to the roast beef.

Dr. Bigelow took samples of average beef and followed them from the time they were cut up until they were placed in the cans. In this department it was found that two ounces of liquid consisting of water, salt, and a sirup based on sugar was placed in each can. The intention is not to preserve the beef by this, but to give it an additional flavor. After the inspection the board opened a can of roast beef and all ate some of it.

Deny Use of Chemicals.

Returning to the office the board took testimony for an hour. The first witness called was Albert Christian, Assistant Superintendent in the beef department. He testified as to the quality of refrigerated beef sent to the army in the South last summer. It was all beef of the best quality and was chilled and refrigerated in the usual way. He stated the company furnished 137,931 pounds of beef at Jacksonville during the war. No chemicals of any sort were used to preserve the beef, the company relying entirely on cold air to keep the meat in good condition. So far as he knew no complaints had been made, and he thought if the complaints had been made he would have heard of it.

Dr. D. C. Ayer, Superintendent of the Bureau of Animal Industry at South Omaha, was called to testify to the inspection of the animals. He stated that there were two inspections, the ante-mortem, and the post-mortem. After the post-mortem examination the inspector had nothing more to do with the meat. He did not think it would be possible for any condemned meat to pass into the house. The manner in which condemned animals are gotten rid of was gone into by the doctor at length. He stated that meat could hardly be taken from the vat in which the condemned beef was placed, and if it were taken out of this vat it would be too filthy to be used as food. The carcasses of condemned animals were used to make fertilizer. He had no knowledge of the use of chemicals for the preservation of beef.

Sells to British Army.

Superintendent Cameron was next called. He explained the canning operation in full and gave the reasons why the fluid was placed in each can. He stated that the meat used principally for canning was the chucks and plates, and that the beef was not of an inferior grade. He testified that the canner was usually a fair animal, and that the portions not used for canning purposes were sent out to the trade, especially the ribs and loins.

The company furnished this same quality of roast beef to the English army last year and had no complaints, nor was there ever any of the cases returned. Boiled beef in six-pound cans had been furnished the English army and navy in India.

This boiled beef was the same thing as the roast beef. The only difference is in the label. The meat used in canning to be sold to the army was not picked meat. It was not especially prepared in any way.

Refutes Dr. Christine's Story.

After leaving Cudahy's the party took the ambulances and drove to the Swift plant, where the department where the hams are cured was thoroughly inspected. Dr. Christine of Philadelphia had testified that while here he had been shown through the Swift plant and saw some sort of a liquid being injected into the meat.

Thomas Adams, foreman of the department, was called and testified that the operation was one having reference to the curing of hams and was not used in beef at any time. The liquid injected was saltpeter and water, and its only purpose was to cure the ham more quickly. The man who shows the visitors through the house was next called, and stated that he had shown Dr. Christine through on his visit here, and that the operation as witnessed by the board was the same as that witnessed by the doctor.

In the afternoon the board reconvened at the army headquarters in this city and heard the testimony of soldiers who had been through the campaign at Santiago.

Not Liked by the Soldiers.

Captain S. W. Dunning of the Sixteenth Infantry was the first witness called. He said that on the transport from Tampa to Santiago canned roast beef was issued as part of the rations. He heard no complaints. But heard the troops when the transports were near each other joshing about the meat. Making inquiries he learned that the men did not like the beef. After arrival at Santiago the men complained that they could not eat the meat, and did not like it. They said the meat spoiled as soon as opened. Where the contents of the can were not eaten at once it spoiled. He was not prepared to say whether any sickness occurred by reason of the use of the canned beef. Complaints on refrigerator beef were that it was spoiled, and the quartermasters were loath to take it.

His command was insufficiently rationed from July 3 until it left Cuba. The rations consisted of beef, hard bread, coffee, and sugar, and when the beef was not used it left them short. Insufficient transportation caused part of this shortage.

On the voyage back from Cuba canned beef was not eaten at all by the troops. On the arrival at Montauk Point reports were made on the beef on orders issued by the Adjutant General of the army. The cans of beef he saw in Cuba had no labels on. They came from the box in that condition.

Beef Was Nauseating.

Captain W. H. Beck, acting Inspector General of the Department of the Missouri, said the canned beef used on the voyage to Cuba was a new ration to him. The men said the beef nauseated them. They used other things with it in an attempt to improve it. Some of the meat was soft and presented an unsightly appearance. The men wanted to exchange it for bacon, but could not do so, because they were far in advance of their supplies.

The first supply of refrigerator beef was remarked upon favorably. Personally, he thought it fine. Later a quantity of it was found to be spoiled, which was attributed to the exposure. Because some of the meat was in a bad condition companies did not get their full rations. He said that he would not attribute the ill health of the troops directly to the use of the beef. On the return voyage he had heard no complaints, but his men were not the kind that complained. From June 30 to July 13 there were times when his command only received a portion of their ration. This he attributed to the lack of transportation. He had no reason to believe that any of the beef had been treated chemically.

Could Not Eat Canned Beef.

First Lieutenant Isaac Erwin of the Sixteenth Infantry said on the latter part of the voyage to Santiago some of his men complained that they could not eat the canned beef because they were tired of it. After landing in Cuba, whenever they could do so, the men traded their canned beef for bacon. A part of the time the meat appeared good when taken from the can, but lacked seasoning. Later it did not present as good an appearance, but he thought the troops used it all. He thought that the refrigerator beef was most delicious at first, but afterward it was received in bad condition and had to be buried. His company only received two or three days' good rations of beef while on the island and was insufficiently subsisted.

Unsuitable as a Ration.

Sergeant Albert T. Kase of the Sixteenth Infantry testified that the men abandoned the canned meat as a ration on the voyage to Cuba. Many of the men attributed their sickness to the use of this beef. From the time of landing until the refrigerator beef was issued, the complaints continued and the beef was not used if there was anything else to take its place.

The refrigerator beef was good when issued early enough, but several times when drawing rations he had refused to accept the beef because it was covered with a green mold. About one-third of the beef was spoiled.

Returning from Cuba, the men refused to eat the canned beef at all. He was of the opinion that canned beef was unsuitable as a ration at any time.

Quartermaster Sergeant John A. McGiffin of the Sixteenth Infantry said the soldiers seemed to grow tired of the canned beef after leaving Tampa. The complaints after reaching Cuba were numerous. The objection was to its quality, appearance, and odor. After a few days they refused to eat it. Sometimes the refrierator beef was good and at other times it was tainted. About one-third of the beef issued could not be used. He was violently ill at Santiago, and he attributes his sickness to eating tainted beef.

One-fourth Was Bad.

Sergeant John P. Deihl of the Sixteenth Infantry substantially corroborated the statement of his fellow-non-commisioned officers. He thought about one-fourth of the refrigerator beef issued was bad. Sickness became more general the longer the troops remained in Cuba. He said it was Armour's prime roast beef that was issued in Cuba.

After this witness had been excused the board went into executive session to outline the work which it will have to do on its return to Chicago and to prepare a list of witnesses which it will call at the next session in that city. This closed the work the board had before it in Omaha, and this evening it left for Kansas City.

[A report from Marion, Ind., that fluoride of soda had been bought in large quantities by a Chicago druggist named "Heller" and sold to the packing-houses to use in embalming beef was ridiculed by Chicago chemists yesterday. They declared fluoride of soda was not a preservative. There is no druggist named Heller in the City Directory. H. O. Heller of H. O. Heller & Co., chemists, 251 South Jefferson street, never heard of fluoride of soda being used for such purpose.]

SAYS PACKERS OFFER HIM CASH

Thomas Dolan Tells of an Attempt to Induce Him to Deny His Beef Revelations.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—The Journal publishes under a Boston date an affidavit by Thomas Dolan, the man who made the first charges against the packing-houses, in which he avers he was approached by an agent of the Armours with an offer of $5,000 and a trip to Paris if he would make an affidavit denying the original affidavit printed in the Journal. Dolan says:

"I asked for more time in which to consider the proposition. It was granted. With my wife I went to my lawyer's office. He advised me to prepare an affidavit setting forth the proposition of the Armour agent. He also advised me to take the money, and set it aside for my daughters. At first this did not appeal to me, but he reasoned that it was proper under the circumstances, and that my affidavit, made prior to signing the Armour document, would acquit me of anything the suggested questionable methods. I decided to follow my lawyer's instructions, to take the money, and sign the affidavit. On the following day I made out the following document and signed it at 11:20 a. m."

The affidavit, duly made before a notary, is in part as follows:

"Boston, Mass., March 14, 1899—Editor of the New York Journal: I write this letter to inform you that P. D. Armour & Co. of Chicago have offered me $5,000 and a trip, including all expenses, to Paris, until such time as the beef investigation now going on through the Court of Inquiry shall have blown over. They require from me a counter affidavit to the one made by me in the Journal of March 4, in which I am to allege that my statements in my affidavit in the Journal were the result of bias and prejudice, and that they were not justified by actual conditions. This money was offered to me at 10 o'clock a. m., March 14, and subsequently repeated in the presence of my wife, Nellie M. Dolan. I called upon my attorney, Mr. James J. Irwin. Under his instructions I arranged for the completion of the plans set forth by the Armour representative. My object in doing this is to sign the affidavit which he suggests, secure the $5,000, place the same in trust for my daughters, and expose the entire transaction, which tends to strengthen my original accusations. My counsel further advises me to prepare this letter in advance of the completion of the arrangements with the Armour agent, in order that it may further the ends of justice, and add strength to a series of exposures necessary to the public welfare. THOMAS F. DOLAN."

BAD BEEF FROM THE SOUTH.

Indiana Live Stock Sanitary Officers Stop a Consignment En Route from Alabama to Chicago.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16.—[Special.]—During the closing session of the Indiana Live Stock Sanitary commission today M. S. Claypool of Muncie, President of the commission, gave out an account of a consignment of old and diseased cattle on its way from Greenville, Ala., to the Chicago Stock-Yards, where he was told they were to be used for canned beef.

"The Indiana commission heard of the attempt to rush them through and had them quarantined in the Evansville Stock-Yards. President Claypool found the cattle in such miserable condition he took photographs of some of the oxen, which he declares are over 20 years old, some having only one horn and many sores, sending the pictures with an account of the consignment to the investigating commission in Chicago taking testimony on "embalmed beef."

TO TEST STAMP LAW IN IOWA.

Express Agent Given Forty-eight Hours in Which to Decide What He Will Do.

Dubuque, Ia., March 16.—[Special.]—Collector Patterson has given the agent of the United States Express company here forty-eight hours to decide whether he will put revenue stamps on receipts for money shipped to Sioux City.

Unless the agent puts them on he is to be arrested and a test case made.

Under advice from the company's headquarters he has so far refused to comply.

Reduced Rates to California.

Also to Oregon, Washington, Montana, and a large number of other points in the West, effective March 18; tourist cars daily. Ticket office, Chicago and Northwestern railway, 212 Clark street.

COLORED TROOPS START.

THREE SPECIAL TRAINS BEARING THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS.

Returning Volunteers Leave Newport News in Short Order After an Enthusiastic Greeting by Populace—Private Car for Officers—Five of the Men Bring Cuban Brides—The Run to Be Made to Chicago by Tomorrow Morning.

Newport News, Va., March 16.—[Special.]—The train bearing the Eighth Illinois Colored Volunteers left in three sections for Chicago shortly before noon today. The trains will get to Chicago early on Saturday morning.

As the troops were being brought ashore perhaps none of the passengers from the Sedgwick attracted as much attention as the five Cuban women who married enlisted men at the San Luis garrison. They are light in color, resembling mulattoes, and were dressed in all sorts of fancy clothes that their proud black husbands evidently purchased from the stores at Santiago. These women were accompanied by their husbands, Sergeant Thomas Hawkins, Company F; Private J. Ross, Company C; Private Archie Farmer, Company A; Private George Eaves, Company K; and Bugler Emil Brown, Company E. A little Cuban girl, aged 10 years, and four Cuban boys were also brought ashore.

The disembarkation of the troops was witnessed by an enormous crowd of negroes and a few white people. At 9 o'clock a large railroad barge was towed out to the transport Sedgwick, and the work of unloading the men from the big white ship commenced at once. The barge made two trips, bringing about 600 men each time. The three sections of the train were backed down in the railroad cut at an early hour. This equipment arrived from Richmond yesterday, and the Chesapeake and Ohio could have sent the troops away last evening if the army officers had been ready to bring them ashore.

The officers are traveling in Pullman coaches, and the men have accommodations in tourist cars. The rear car of the first section was the finest attached to the train, and in it were placed Colonel Marshall, the staff, and other officers who are accompanied by their wives.

As the sections pulled out of the cut the colored people, who lined the bluffs on either side and crowded the streets, gave hearty cheers, and the soldiers in the cars responded with a will. The first section started at 12:15, the second section at 12:40, and the third at 12:45 o'clock.

It is understood that the transport Sedgwick will coal here, and will then go to Havana to take on more troops. The ship will also take on food supplies here.

READY TO GREET THE EIGHTH.

Colored Soldiers' Welcome to Begin at Kankakee—Evening Reception Put Off Till Monday.

The last section of the train bearing the Eighth Illinois Infantry homeward left Newport News at 11 a. m. yesterday. The regiment will arrive in this city at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will be met at Kankakee by the Executive committee and the men who have been asked to accompany the committee. The committee's train will leave at 8:25 a. m. The regiment will be given a dinner at Kankakee by the citizens of that town.

The committee announced a change of plans during the day. The reception arranged for the evening of the regiment's arrival will be postponed until Monday. The program will include addresses by S. B. Turner, J. H. Roberts, Patrick H. O'Donnell, the Rev. J. F. Thomas, and Colonel Henry L. Turner.

Everything is in readiness for the reception of the regiment in this city. At the Illinois Central Depot at Park row the organizations that will escort the regiment to the dinner at the Second Regiment Armory will be in waiting. Troop A, cavalry squadron, will be the escort, under the command of Captain J. C. Wilson. Following will be the members of the Executive committee and guests in carriages. Then will come the military and civic organization, the Lincoln Guards, Knights of Pythias, and Masonic fraternity. The line of march will be:

North in Michigan to Jackson, to La Salle, to Washington, to Fifth avenue, to Randolph, to State, to Madison, to Halsted, to Washington boulevard, to the Second Regiment Armory, Curtis street and Washington boulevard.

At the armory the regiment will be served a dinner and listen to the following addresses:

On Behalf of the City.....Mayor Harrison
On Behalf of the State.....Governor Tanner
On Behalf of the Colored Citizens.....
.....The Rev. R. C. Ransom
On Behalf of the Regiment, Major F. A. Dennison
On Behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary.....
.....Mrs. F. H. Greene

After the dinner at the armory the regiment will march to Tattersall's, where quarters have been provided. The officers will have rooms at the Alhambra Building. The mustering out will proceed as quickly as possible. Special clerks have been engaged, and as soon as the men have their papers ready the work will commence. Captain Wainwright said the men would be free in fifteen days. The following have been invited to meet the command at Kankakee:

Gov. Tanner. Elliott Durand,
Ex-Gov. Altgeld, W. H. Harper,
Mayor Harrison, W. E. Burnham,
Col. Turner, D. S. Gillespie,
Col. Hartigan, A. H. Trude,
Lieut. Col. Moriarty, Revs. G. W. Gaines,
Judge Carter, H. T. Eby,
Zina R. Carter, F. D. Hale,
I. N. Powell, Major Johnson,
George W. Dixon. J. B. Johnson.

President John S. Miller of the Union League club has appointed the following committee to meet the regiment at the train: Major E. J. Harkness, General William Sooy Smith, Will H. Clark, Major W. L. B. Jenney, and Captain M. L. C. Funkhouser.

The following official notice was issued last night:

Notice is hereby given to all receiving invitations, and all friends of the Eighth Regiment desiring to participate in the parade in honor of the return from Cuba of the Eighth Regiment, to assemble at 246 Wabash avenue (Captain J. J. Smith's tailoring establishment), on Friday evening, between the hours of 6 and 8:30 for the purpose of receiving equipments preparatory for the parade on Saturday morning. Provisions for the representatives of the various organizations who have not as yet responded will be made by calling at the above address on Friday evening.

B. G. JOHNSON, Chief Marshal.
Colonel commanding the Lincoln Guards.

GILLETT'S BANK IN NEW HANDS.

Charles McEdwards Is Appointed Assignee of the Insolvent Concern to Succeed Dr. J. G. Williamson.

Judge Carter in the County Court yesterday appointed Charles McEdwards assignee of Charles P. Gillett's insolvent bank at La Grange in place of Dr. J. G. Williamson, the original assignee, who resigned on Wednesday. McEdwards was required to give $15,000 bond and to hand in at once his resignation, which is to take effect when the court considers it necessary for the good of all concerned. The resignation was required because many of the depositors objected to his appointment, although he was recommended by the majority. To meet the objection that he was not an American citizen McEdwards at once applied for naturalization papers. Jesse E. Roberts, attorney for the creditors, reported that Charles W. Northrup, cashier of the La Grange State Bank, had said that Gillett's bank had practically no assets.

GLENCOE'S NEW SCHOOL BURNS

Structure Costing $25,000, Which Was Recently Dedicated, Is Damaged $6,000 by Fire.

The new schoolhouse at Glencoe, which was dedicated two weeks ago, was damaged $6,000 by fire last night. Much difficulty was experienced in securing enough water to cope with the flames. Aid was asked from Chicago, and Fire Chief Swenie sent Marshal Anderson to Glencoe to assume command of the fire fighters. The building cost $25,000. It was fully insured.

Medical Men at a Banquet.

The second annual banquet of the students and faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery was held last evening at the Leland Hotel. Nearly 200 people were present. Professor C. E. Morse was toastmaster.

Better not wait for a good wet spring rain to make a "has-been" of your last Fall's dicer.

Possibly looks it now; the rain will simply call attention to it.

Our new Spring Derbys and Fedoras are here — leading shapes and shades to choose from. $2.50 and $3.50 for hatters' $4 and $5 styles.

Rogers, Peet & Co. new spring Overcoats also ready—you'll be pleased with their perfect style, fit, and tailoring—$15 to $30.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

DEPEW'S TWO STATEMENTS.

**Reed to Have No Republican Opposition for Speaker

UNIT VOTE FOR HARRISON

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOMINATES THE SLATE UNBROKEN.

Other Candidates Are Adam Ortseifen for Treasurer, William Loeffler Clerk, and Andrew J. Ryan Attorney—All by Acclamation—No Contests Mar Harmony—Platform Declares for Municipal Ownership of Street Railways.

For Mayor—CARTER H. HARRISON.
For City Treasurer—ADAM ORTSEIFEN.
For City Clerk—WILLIAM LOEFFLER.
For City Attorney—ANDREW J. RYAN.

Above is the Democratic city ticket nominated yesterday by 763 delegates in convention at North Side Turner Hall. Every man on it had been picked in advance by the party leaders. Their work simply was ratified. It was quickly done. The slate went through without a protest. There had been some sharp sparring all morning over City Attorney between the friends of Miles J. Devine and Timothy E. Ryan, but Mr. Ryan's wishes in the matter prevailed, not, however, until he threatened to become a free lance in the campaign should Devine be named.

Some injured feelings were in evidence here and there, but everything was done on the most approved and up-to-date machine plan. Wherein this convention contrasted notably with previous Democratic conventions was the fact there were no contests. It differed strikingly from former gatherings in which Michael Cassius McDonald, William Fitzgerald, "Billy" O'Brien, "Chick" Curran, and other old-timers played leading parts. As usual the crowd of spectators was noisy and endeavored to cause confusion, but it got a rebuff that was astonishing to some of its members, who could neither understand nor appreciate the changed condition of things.

No Contests in Delegations.

It was said to have been the first Democratic convention ever held in Chicago which failed to produce one or more contests between ward delegations for seats. The fact there was none furnished a subject for interesting comment. All agreed this was due to the new primary election law.

Because of defeat at the polls, Richard Gunning, "Billy" O'Brien, Michael McInerney, and a good many others were conspicuous only by their absence. A new coterie of younger, brighter actors played the leading parts. Thomas Gahan and Robert E. Burke, of course, had put them through a rehearsal. Every man knew just what he had to do.

As chairman and secretary of the County Central committee, Messrs. Gahan and Burke started the convention off, and then retired behind the scenes. Mr. Gahan called the convention to order a few minutes before 12 o'clock and introduced Thomas J. Webb as the temporary chairman. Charles C. Schumacher was named as temporary secretary. There was no enthusiasm until the nomination of Carter H. Harrison took place. Then a large number of the delegates stood up and cheered. There was a much livelier and noisier scene when the Mayor appeared on the platform.

On taking the gavel Mr. Webb made a long speech, eulogizing Mayor Harrison and his administration and censuring Governor Tanner.

Committees were appointed as follows:

Permanent Organization—John W. Eckhart, A. J. Sabath, Ernest Hummell, John P. Keating, M. J. Cragin, Isaac Miller, D. B. Carmichael, R. G. Fischer.

Credentials—John J. Brennan, Stanley Kunz, James McGinley, E. J. Birk, Peter Philip, John J. Coughlin, D. J. Leahy.

Resolutions—James J. Gray, Oscar F. Mayer, John P. McGoorty, Robert Redfield, Stanley Halek, John P. Sloan.

A call of the wards was had to ascertain if there were any contests, and there being none the Committee on Credentials was discharged.

Convention Gets to Work.

Dr. Howard S. Taylor read an original poem entitled "The Hat," in which he told in rhyme why Mayor Harrison did not have "to eat his hat."

When the chairman announced nominations were in order C. Porter Johnson went on the platform and placed Carter H. Harrison's name before the convention for the Mayoralty nomination. His speech was highly eulogistic. He said in conclusion:

Just as sure as the polls open on April 4, just as sure as Carter H. Harrison is nominated today, so certainly will the people of Chicago ratify his nomination by a triumphant election. Many are the things he has done that bind him to the people of Chicago. When corruption was running high, when there were temptations, alluring and forceful, when there were falling round the feet of public officials dollars on top of dollars, Carter H. Harrison stood triumphant in the use of the position he held, the spotless inheritor of a spotless name that always meant to Democracy fearless, honest administration of the law.

Every ward responded to the call with its full quota of delegates, and amid much cheering Mr. Harrison's nomination for the Mayoralty was made by acclamation. In like manner were nominated Adam Ortseifen for Treasurer, William Loeffler for Clerk, and Andrew J. Ryan for Attorney. They were proposed respectively by D. J. Leahy, Alderman E. J. Novak, and John E. Kehoe. A committee, consisting of D. J. Leahy, A. J. Jones, and Albert Fisher, went in search of Mr. Harrison. It returned with him as the last candidate was being named. He was given a hearty reception. As he started to speak the Harrison Guards, headed by a brass band playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" entered the hall.

Mayor Harrison's Address.

When silence was restored, Mr. Harrison began his address by saying there was not a "plank in the platform of two years ago on which the present administration was elected, that has not been carried out to the letter, as far as it lay in the power of the administration to do."

He emphasized that his was the first administration since the elder Harrison's to reduce water rates, and that nevertheless the revenues of the city had been increased. He said forty-nine miles of railroad track in the city had been elevated in the last two years, or was about to be elevated. He said his administration had harmonized matters between the Sanitary District and the City of Chicago on the conduit question, so they were working together at a saving to the citizens of $1,000,000. He said when the matter was before the Drainage board neither Mr. Carter nor B. A. Eckhart rendered any assistance. He said the present administration had given the city in one year 1,300 electric lights, and promised to extend the system as much more in the next year. Continuing, he said:

This administration took rather advanced grounds on the question of private use of public property. We have insisted on compensation when any one has asked for the use of a public street for any purpose. It may be said we have not secured a great deal of revenue in that way, but I want to call your attention to one thing, and that is after we had once taken that position and shown we were determined to stand on it absolutely, people wanting privileges stopped coming to ask for them.

I believe the streets of Chicago belong to the citizens of Chicago and not to any private corporation. And in this connection I would like to state to some of our Republican friends who are saying that the streets of Chicago may be a trifle dirty, that I take the way the street railroads have been handled by the present administration, the streets of Chicago, if a trifle dirty, still belong to the people.

On Municipal Ownership.

The more I think of it and the more I have thought of it for the last two years, the more firmly convinced I am the ultimate solution of all these questions of handling public utilities is municipal ownership.

I believe this campaign should be run on local issues. In saying that, I do not think it is necessary for me to say to you I am a Democrat, that I was born a Democrat, that I am a Democratic son of a Democratic father, and if the young fellow up at the house that bears the same name only lives long enough to understand Democratic principles I will be the father of a Democratic son.

I believe in local issues. Coming election the great question on which we will face the people is a question of protecting the people against the aggression of the monopolies. That question I regard as the street railroad question. Now the question comes in, Is the time ripe for municipal ownership?

Personally, for various reasons, I do not believe that at the present time it would be advantageous to the citizens of Chicago to inaugurate municipal ownership, especially of the street railways. I believe it is ripe so far as it concerns gas or electric lighting companies or anything of that kind. I believe at the present juncture that the proper course for the City of Chicago to take is to confer franchises for a limited period on street railroad companies on certain terms.

Ownership and Operation.

Municipal ownership does not necessarily mean municipal operation. It may mean the rental of the streets occupied by the street-railroad companies, the companies paying a fair and adequate compensation to the city, based on a percentage of the gross receipts, paid to the City of Chicago as a revenue. That compensation, I maintain, should be employed for the exclusive use of repairing and keeping clean the streets. For the benefit of the individual users of the cars it is eminently necessary that in franchises which shall be granted there shall be a liberal reduction of the fare. [Great applause.]

Then another clause that should be inserted in any grant to a street railway is that the acceptance of the grant shall act as a direct waiver of all rights the street railway may have under the ninety-nine-year act. There should also be contained a clause permitting the City of Chicago, on a fair valuation at any time, to purchase the lines and operate them. If the time should run until the end of the franchise the clause should allow the city to buy the street railroad companies at the value of their rolling stock and iron, their rails, and the various other tangible property not figuring in the good will conferred on the company by the franchise from the City of Chicago. [Great applause.] The street railroad company should be compelled wherever a street is paved with asphalt or brick to lay the grooved rail in that street.

There should also be a clause compelling the gradual elimination of the overhead trolley—a thing that I am personally violently opposed to. With my consent, as long as I am an official of Chicago, the overhead trolley will never be extended another foot in the business district of this city.

Then comes in the final question that I believe should be considered in the street railway matter, and that is an adequate transfer system.

Civil Service System.

While I am dealing with this question of the street railroad and the possible municipal ownership of the same I want to call your attention to one thing: That no man can honestly favor municipal ownership who does not believe in a reasonable civil service system. I have been severely criticized for having enforced the civil service law by my Democratic friends, but I would like to call their attention to this fact: The platform on which I was elected pledged me to the civil service, or the merit system. I promised the citizens of Chicago in every speech during the campaign that if elected I would throw out every Republican officeholder given office by George B. Swift, and I think I have honestly done it. When I was elected I found the civil service law upon the statute books. I took the office, swearing to the citizens of Chicago that I would carry out the law as I found it upon the books, and I am positive the great Democratic party would not want a man it intrusted with the high position of Mayor of Chicago to be a perjurer. In the next two years, as in the last two years, I will endeavor to enforce strictly, and sensibly each and every law I find on the statute books.

The other candidates were introduced, and promised if elected to perform the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Substance of the Platform.

Then the Committee on Platform made its report as follows:

We invite with confidence the voters of Chicago to cooperate with us in the election of our candidates on the following platform:

First—We congratulate the City of Chicago on the honest, fearless, and able administration of our present Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, an administration which has commanded the respectful attention of the whole country and which has particularly evoked the commendation of the citizens of Chicago, regardless of party. During Mayor Harrison's incumbency and under his leadership the following important reforms and improvements have been instituted in the local municipal government:

[Here followed enumeration of reforms substantially as follows: Principle finally established that use of public property for purposes of private gain be not allowed except for adequate compensation; fee system in police courts abolished; City Council practically free from previous legislation; in instituting the intercepting sewer system the City of Chicago and the Drainage District have fairly shared the expenditure for construction and maintenance, saving $1,600,000 in construction price alone; water rates have been greatly reduced and by strict business methods the system has produced increased revenue for the city; the credit of the city has been placed on a higher basis than ever before, city bonds having been sold at the interest bearing rate of 3.21 per cent, water bonds at 4 per cent, and improvement bonds at par; all contracts let to lowest bidder without partisan favor, after inviting public competition by advertising for bids as required by law; asphalt combination broken, and cost of asphalt pavements reduced from $2.22 to $1.61 a square yard; disgraceful tin tag fee system eliminated from City Clerk's office, this department run on honest business principles; special assessment department exposed to daylight and thousands of warrants prepared for payment of rebates; municipal electric lighting system more than doubled in last two years and annual cost an arc lamp reduced from $96 to $65; in track elevation public streets have been kept open for public traffic and forty-eight miles of track, eliminating 131 grade crossings, elevated or are in process of elevation].

[Section 2 demanded "home rule for Chicago" and denounced the attempted passage of the Humphrey bill and the police board bill. It charged the Republican city and State machines with adding the "audacious attempt to corrupt the Illinois Legislature and the City Council of Chicago in the interest of the traction companies," credited Mayor Harrison with the repeal of the Allen law, and urged he be placed again "on guard."]

For City Ownership.

3. In the light of increasing corporate corruption at home and municipal experience abroad, we declare in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities at the earliest practicable moment. We declare especially in favor of such ownership of the street railway business. Pending the necessary preparation for such municipal ownership we hold that no grant of franchises should be made for a longer period than twenty years. Nor should any grant be made which does not provide for a four-cent fare for the patrons of street cars during the hours when the workers are going to and returning from their labor, for a corresponding reduction of fare for school children, for an adequate system of transfers, for a payment of adequate compensation to the city based upon a percentage of the gross receipts, such compensation to be applied to the street repair and street cleaning fund of the municipality, and for a distinct and express waiver on the part of the traction companies of all supposed rights under the so-called ninety-nine-year act. Such franchise grant should provide for the ultimate purchase by the municipality of the tangible property of the traction company, without regard to the good will of such corporation, and should also provide for the gradual elimination of the overhead trolley system, as well as the immediate introduction of the grooved rail wherever streets are paved with brick or asphalt.

4. We ask general notice of the fact that the present city administration found the civil service law on the statute books, but that its proper operation had been evaded or postponed by the preceding administration; that Mayor Harrison at once proceeded to the enforcement of the law, and that today the entire city government is under a fair and impartial administration of the statutory merit system. We declare the Democratic party of Chicago to the strict and honest enforcement of this law. We hold that a proper civil service system is an absolute prerequisite to municipal ownership.

Department Stores and Labor.

5. We call attention to the fact that the present administration, in pursuance of its platform pledges of 1897, has endeavored faithfully to equalize the conditions between the small retail dealers and the department stores, and in pursuance of Democratic principles in opposition to monopoly we pledge our party to a continuance of that policy.

6. We believe that, since capital has selfishly organized for its own advantage, labor, the origin and basis of all capital, should also organize; and for the encouragement of such end we declare that all city work, so far as is possible under the law, should be given to organized labor. We denounce the hypocrisy of the Republican city convention, which, adopting a platform professing sympathy with organized labor, immediately thereafter nominated as its candidate for Mayor a man who, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the sanitary district, voted against the ordinance of that body requiring "that in the employment of labor contractors shall be required and specifically agree to give preference to union labor," and in his minority report characterized as un-American the action of the board giving preference to union labor. In contrast with this vote of Zina R. Carter and his fellow-trustee, B. A. Eckhart, now chairman of the Republican Campaign committee, we call public attention to the record of Mayor Harrison in requiring preference for union labor and in enforcing the eight-hour ordinance in all public works and in all departments of his administration.

[Sections 7, 8, and 9 declared respectively for the "largest measure of personal liberty consistent with public order and good government"; improved streets and bicycle paths for wheelmen; and pledged the nominees and Aldermanic candidates of the party to the platform.]

There was no reference to national issues in the document. It did not "renew allegiance to the Democratic party," nor say a word about free silver.

Sketches of Candidates.

Two of the nominees, Adam Ortseifen and Andrew J. Ryan, are not extensively known. This is virtually their first appearance in the office-seeking line.

Mr. Ortseifen is Vice President and General Manager of the McAvoy Brewing company. He was born at Montabour, Germany, in December, 1854, came to Chicago in 1873, and has lived here ever since. He resides in the Thirty-second Ward.

Mr. Ryan was born in Chicago on Dec. 29, 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. Previous to that time he was credit man for Lyon & Healy. The only office he ever held was director of the Public Library. He lives at 1644 Jackson boulevard.

FEDERATION TO HUNT FRAUDS.

Civic Committee Will Be Named Today to Prevent Election Law Violations.

The Civic federation Executive committee yesterday decided to assist in detecting and punishing election frauds in April. Rewards of $200 or more will be offered for information leading to convictions. At the meeting were:

Josiah L. Lombard,	N. A. Partridge,
Adolph Nathan,	Adolph Moses,
W. K. Ackerman,	John W. Ela,
Henry Wade Rogers,	Sigmund Zeisler,
Paul O. Stensland,	Sarah Hackett Stevenson,
William T. Baker,	
Edwin Burritt Smith,	

Chairman Lombard was authorized to appoint a Vigilance committee of nine to take charge of the work at once. The committee will be composed of three Democrats, three Republicans, and three Altgeld men. Chairman Lombard expects to announce its makeup today. It is proposed to employ detectives for the work. Particular attention will be paid to registration frauds and colonization schemes in the lodging-house districts.

CARTER AT THREE MEETINGS.

Republican Candidate for Mayor Addresses Two Assemblages on the North Side—One on the West.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TONIGHT.

Fourth Ward—Republican headquarters, 218 Thirty-fifth street. Speakers, Z. R. Carter, T. H. Cannon, Emil Schaefer, Charles Pierson, D. W. Nickerson, Samuel H. Trude, A. J. Dunbar, J. C. Buckner, and M. J. Foreman.

Thirty-second Ward—Oakland Music Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street. Speakers: Z. R. Carter, Emil Schaefer, T. H. Cannon, Charles Pierson, Congressman Mann, George L. Douglass, F. H. O'Donnell, George E. Adams, and Walter C. Nelson.

Thirty-second Ward—Ballard's Hall, 153 Fifty-third street. Speakers: Z. R. Carter, Emil Schaefer, T. H. Cannon, Charles Pierson, E. A. Potter, H. R. Rathbone, W. S. Hay, and Walter C. Nelson.

Twelfth Ward—1106 West Harrison street. Speakers: James C. Patterson, Thomas A. Berkible, Colonel W. H. Sherman, A. O. Cooper.

Twelfth Ward—1303 West Madison street. Speakers: James C. Patterson, Thomas A. Berkible, E. P. Barry, and A. O. Cooper.

First Ward—398 Wabash avenue. Speakers: Hugo Fam, Captain J. W. Phillips, W. E. Brown, T. T. Allain, D. W. Nickerson, Samuel H. Trude, A. J. Dunbar, J. C. Buckner.

Z. R. Carter and other campaign speakers addressed Republican meetings last night in the Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Wards. The largest was at North Side Turner Hall, which was crowded. Before going there the nominees spoke to 800 enthusiastic citizens at De Koven Hall, Canal and De Koven streets. At Spelz's Hall, 1620 North Clark street, an audience of 600 waited until a late hour. By the time Mr. Carter reached that point his voice was husky, but he aroused much enthusiasm. He outlined his position on the franchise question, on the enforcement of all laws, and said if elected he would divorce the police from politics.

In his speech at the convention Mayor Harrison asserted that he received no assistance from Mr. Carter when trying to harmonize the differences between the city and the Drainage board. Mr. Carter declared this statement was false. He said the records would show what his action was.

Mr. Carter will address the University of Chicago students at Kent Theater at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The residents of Hyde Park will give him a reception early this evening at the Del Prado Hotel.

Thirty-eight thousand votes were cast at the Democratic primaries. Considering the fact there were Aldermanic fights in eleven wards, the Republican campaign managers regard this as significant. Chairman Eckhart said it showed more Democrats were supporting Altgeld than had been suspected, as the light vote indicated how many staid away from the polls.

Scattering reports of the Republican canvass being made show the Democratic voters are about equally divided between Altgeld and Harrison, while the Republicans are united for Z. R. Carter. The canvassers said they failed to find the Harrison sentiment Democrats claim exists among the Republicans.

A committee from the Retail Dealers' association called on Chairman Eckhart to arrange for anti-department store speakers. The committee said the association would work for the Republican ticket.

Ex-Governor Altgeld addressed his town and Aldermanic candidates at the Unity Building in the afternoon. The Aldermanic candidates signed a pledge to vote, if elected, for a four-cent street car fare.

George H. Crosby received a telegram yesterday from W. G. Purdy saying he would not be a candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-second Ward.

William Webb received the Republican nomination last night for Alderman of the Twenty-ninth Ward. The convention was held at 4430 Wentworth avenue.

PINGREE FOR NO NEW PARTY.

Says He Understood Buffalo Conference Was to Be Merely for General Discussion.

Lansing, Mich., March 16.—[Special.]—Governor Pingree denies any intention to take part in the formation of a new party at Buffalo in July. He says he consented that Mayor Jones use his name in calling a conference to discuss political conditions, with the distinct understanding that it was to be simply a conference and that no action binding any one was to be taken.

The joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the use of railroad passes and telegraph and express franks by public officers was adversely reported in the Senate tonight by the Railroad committee.

In the Assembly the bill for a bounty of one cent on all beet sugar raised in Wisconsin was favorably reported.

Madison, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the University of Wisconsin, tonight denied the statement that he is a member of the new Buffalo political party. He says he will attend, but that he will have nothing to do with the organization of a new party. He says he is a Republican himself.

W. J. BRYAN AT BLOOMINGTON.

Makes a St. Patrick's Day Oration in Opposition to Philippine Annexation.

Bloomington, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—William J. Bryan was the St. Patrick's day orator for the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Bloomington, and, as Mr. Bryan had an engagement elsewhere tomorrow, the celebration was held tonight. The Coliseum seats 2,000 and it was filled.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 1 o'clock p. m. and was met at the station by Adlai E. Stevenson, James F. O'Donnell, Colonel Hefferman, and Paul Finnan. A reception was held later at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Bryan's theme was "Pending Problems," and he spoke for one and a half hours along the lines which he has followed upon his present tour, presenting his views on the Philippine question.

James F. O'Donnell followed Mr. Bryan in an address upon Ireland.

GOVERNOR IS A MERE CLERK.

North Carolina Legislature Deprives Him of the Appointing Power and a Suit Results.

Raleigh, N. C., March 16.—[Special.]—The Legislature, which adjourned on the 8th to meet again in June of next year, took every appointment away from the Governor except that of the directors of the Asylum for the Insane, and to these offices they virtually forced the Governor to appoint the men whom they selected. The constitution on which the State was received back into the union gave the Governor the power to appoint all officers. In 1875 the constitution was so amended that the General Assembly appointed and elected to all offices except such as are known as constitutional offices. Wherever they have created a new office the Legislature has elected the person to fill the new office.

By this means the Governor of the State has been dwarfed into a mere clerk. All the power he now has is the pardoning power.

The recent Legislature turned out W. H. Day, Superintendent of the penitentiary, who was appointed by Governor Russell. Mr. Day has brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover his office. The case is set for argument on Saturday. If the Supreme Court sustains Day to the extent of deciding that the General Assembly has no power to elect or to appoint to any office, it will produce a political revolution throughout the State. It will strip the Democrats of all the State offices except a few Judges and district prosecuting officers. Should the decision be with the Republicans, it will put the party on its feet and help to make an even fight next year for the State and make the defeat of the proposed constitutional amendment almost certain.

CLEW TO ROBBERIES SECURED.

Daniel Sullivan and James Morris, Believed to Be Porch-Climbers, Arrested After a Struggle.

Lieutenant Plunkett and Patrolman James Crane yesterday arrested Daniel Sullivan and James Morris in Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-eighth street, after a desperate struggle in which several shots were fired by the police officers. In searching the two prisoners at the Stanton Avenue Police Station the Lieutenant found a pocketbook containing two checks for $25 and some visiting cards bearing the name of Mrs. E. J. Lemson, whose residence at 3700 Grand boulevard was robbed by porch-climbers on Monday evening while the family was out. The residence of Harry F. Ledyard, 349 Oakwood boulevard, was robbed the same night, and the police suspect the two prisoners committed both robberies.

The Chicago & Alton

Is the best line to Hot Springs, Ark., and Florida. Through Pullman service from Chicago. Pamphlets and complete particulars at city ticket office, 101 Adams street.

B. P. HUTCHINSON IS DEAD

CLOSE OF THE CAREER OF A REMARKABLE BUSINESS-MAN.

Known to Fame Because of His Gigantic Wheat Deal in the 80s—Successful as a Packer and Banker and for Several Years Practical King of Speculators — Makes an Immense Fortune and as Quickly Dissipates It—Native of Massachusetts.

Benjamin P. Hutchinson, the former Board of Trade operator and packer, died of heart failure at 5:30 o'clock last evening at the Lakeside Sanitarium, Lake Geneva, Wis. He was 70 years old. The remains will be brought to Chicago for interment. The funeral, for which arrangements have not been completed, probably will be at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, 2703 Prairie avenue.

Mr. Hutchinson's health began to fail rapidly three years ago, and during the last two years he has been at the sanitarium where he died. Members of the family visited him frequently, but it happened none was present when the end came. A telephone message telling of his approaching death called Mrs. Lancaster to Lake Geneva, but she arrived a short time after his death. Williams Hutchinson, a son, left for the Wisconsin resort last evening. Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute and former President of the Corn Exchange Bank, the other son, is traveling in Mexico. He will be notified at once.

Career of B. P. Hutchinson.

To the world Benjamin Peters Hutchinson was known as a speculator on the Board of Trade in Chicago. He made and lost fortunes, and for years attracted attention wherever he went. In his time he had been a successful shoemaker and a great packer of meats, but this was forgotten in the pyrotechnic display of speculative talents in later years. The mile stones of his life showed a remarkable man in many respects.

One of his ancestors was Governor of Massachusetts Colony during the revolution, and the family was one of the leading ones in New England. Benjamin P. was born in Reding, Mass., in 1829. He had a limited education as a boy. While quite young he moved to Lynn, Mass. There he married Miss Sarah Ingalls of Lynn and conducted a boot and shoe business. From that marriage he had four children—Charles L. and Williams R. Hutchinson and Mrs. E. A. Lancaster and Mrs. N. N. Judah. His widow and the children survive him and live in Chicago.

With his young family Mr. Hutchinson started for the West in 1856. He staid in Chicago for a time and then went to Milwaukee, where he worked in John Plankinton's packing-house. Two years later he again came to Chicago and began packing meats for himself in a small way at Bridgeport. At that time he shipped some grain, but not enough to attract attention. The packing business increased under the stimulus of the civil war, and soon the firm of Burt, Hutchinson & Snow was formed, and it was the first to move to the Union Stock-Yards, which were opened a few years later.

This firm dissolved later, and in 1872 the Chicago Packing and Provision company was organized by S. A. Kent & Co. and B. P. Hutchinson, and did a successful business until 1885. Mr. Hutchinson inaugurated the system which now saves and turns into money everything then termed waste by packers.

Opens Corn Exchange Bank.

Along in the early '70s he opened the Corn Exchange Bank and loaned money to Board of Trade men quite extensively. He was President of the bank, and he always had a room for himself there up to the time of his September wheat corner in 1888, when he opened an office in the Board of Trade Building.

Along with the opening of his bank Mr. Hutchinson became prominent as a speculator on the board, then in the old Chamber of Commerce Building. He dealt only in provisions at first, and made his mark in a quiet, conservative way. It was some years before he became the bold, dashing speculator that the world was acquainted with. His influence was felt in the corn pit several times in the early '70s, but not in a market-cornering way.

The first heard of Mr. Hutchinson as a big speculator was when the call board was opened in the alley west of the Board of Trade in 1880. The call board was conducted by "Charley" Stiles, who was afterwards shot by Theresa Sturiata. Hutchinson was the leading figure there until the board moved into its present home in 1885, and fairly dominated that market from 1880 to 1885.

In those days he was never seen to make a note of any sale or purchase and was never confused at the deals made so quickly the clerks could not catch them. His memory was remarkable. After the board moved to Jackson street the call board became a secondary consideration and he finally quit it.

Then began the great career in the pits exclusively. He was pointed out to visitors as one of the speculative magnates. He seemed to have no system of trading, and yet was noted as a most remarkable trader. He would pass his cards around and frequently would have purchased over a half million bushels when he got them back.

No one could follow him. He would order a purchase of 100,000 bushels, and when it was bought would order a sale of 200,000 of the same grain. He would sell 20,000 and in a flash buy 50,000 at the same figure. He often traded for other people, many relying upon his judgment. He was as honest with them as with himself.

It made no difference when he retired, he was always up at 5 o'clock in the morning waiting for the newsboys with the newspapers. Often he would come to THE TRIBUNE office and wait for the first copies giving the news of the previous day. He was indifferent about sleep, and many of his friends believed the lack of sleep led to his downfall.

Famous Corner in Wheat.

Mr. Hutchinson was at the height of his fame in 1888, when he ran his corner in September wheat. After that began his decline, and the financial end came in 1891. His last deal was a big one, he being on the wrong side of the market for $2,000,000. Financially crushed he left town and went to New York City, where he opened a second-hand store. He quit that and returned to Chicago, where he traded in a small way when he could get people interested in his schemes, but the career of B. P. Hutchinson may safely be said to have closed with the big deal of '91.

No one knew how much he was worth. He would never talk about private affairs. The estimates of his wealth, when at his height, place the amount anywhere from $2,000,000 to $16,000,000. A conservative estimate places his richest days at $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Privileges had been traded in before, but Mr. Hutchinson was the first to do so on a large scale. He did so much of this that he was suspended for three months from the board. This made him angry, and he went over to the open board and began making things interesting for his enemies. A compromise was finally agreed upon, his son was made President of the board, and he was himself again.

Story of the Big Deal.

The one event that stood out as the greatest of all in the meteoric career of Mr. Hutchinson was his famous wheat corner in September, 1888. For brilliancy of the pyrotechnic order there never was such a deal in the history of the board. That famous corner was forced upon rather than invited by Mr. Hutchinson. Men were after him, and in order to save himself he crushed them.

The day after it was all over Mr. Hutchinson told this story of the deal as he sat on his bench in the boardroom and held wheat at $2 for any one who cared to settle:

"I warned them. I told them to come in out of the wet a long time ago. I told them it was going over $1 and they wouldn't come in. When it got there I told them it was going to $1.25, and they wouldn't get from under. I told them it would go to $1.50, and yesterday I told them $2 would be the price today. Well, that's where it is.

"I first got stirred up when wheat was at 91¾ cents. I thought the wheat was worth the money and was buying it on its merits. Then Cudahy, Ream, Kent, Singer, and some of the samller operators thought they would down the 'old man,' apparently. I remembered the old maxim, 'self-preservation is the first law of nature,' and I made up my mind to teach them they couldn't floor me. I resolved to put the price up. I didn't want to hurt Kent, who is a good fellow, but I decided to lift it a little."

"How much?"

"O, at that time I did not intend to put the price over $1.10. It was only when I found they were getting wheat from other quarters instead of settling up with me that I decided to show them I could rule the roost, and I did."

OBITUARY.

EX-JUDGE DAVID J. BAKER, Chicago, was buried yesterday, interment being at Mount Greenwood. Funeral services were held at 2 p. m. at the Church of the Redeemer, Fifty-sixth street and Washington avenue, the Rev. Percival McIntyre officiating. The honorary pallbearers were: Simeon P. Shope, George W. Wall, D. W. Munn, Major F. A. Smith, Egbert Jamieson, Arba N. Waterman, John H. Wood, G. Hunt, Hiram T. Gilbert, R. S. Tuthill, T. O. Osborne, and Walter Warder. The active pallbearers were: Murray M. Baker, John C. Mathias, Follett W. Bull, Jefferson D. Shatford, Miles S. Gilbert, Alfred W. Irwin, George H. Karchez, William C. Gilbert, Fred M. Rittenhouse, and William C. Snow. A committee, appointed by President Towle of the Chicago Bar association, attended the services. Ex-Judge Baker was formerly on the Illinois Supreme bench, and was a brother of Edward L. Baker, who was killed at Buenos Ayres two years ago while acting as United States Consul there.

DR. CHARLES MORGAN, Chicago, died at his residence, 3500 Ellis avenue, last night after a short illness. Dr. Morgan was born in England in 1820 and came to America in 1844, his father, the late Thomas Morgan, having previously purchased the large tract of land where the present towns of Blue Island and Morgan Park are now located, the latter taking its name from and being for many years the home of the Morgan family. Dr. Morgan studied medicine late in life, but has never practiced nor engaged in any active business. He married in 1866 Miss Julia Ella Rexford of Blue Island, who survives him. Of the large family of seven brothers and two sisters, the surviving members are: Mr. T. C. Morgan of Aiken, S. C.; William Morgan of Pasadena, Cal.; Mrs. George W. Lay of Batavia, N. Y.; and Mrs. William A. Weed of Chicago. The funeral will be held at the late residence Saturday at 1 o'clock. Interment at Mount Hope.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM EVERETT died at Delaware City, Del., yesterday of pneumonia. Captain Everett graduated from West Point in 1868, and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. He reached the rank of First Lieutenant in the same regiment in April, 1873, and that of Captain in February, 1895. Captain Everett was also a graduate of the artillery schools of Fortress Monroe and Fort Leavenworth. He was commanding Fort Mott, Fort Delaware, and Batteryport at the time of his death.

ANTHONY BURKE, Chicago, died of appendicitis yesterday at his home, 3356 Vernon avenue. He was a contractor and builder. Among the large edifices which he constructed were: Holy Angels' Church, St. James' High School, Keeley Brewing company's plant, and the John Worthy School. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1830 and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He came to this city in 1850, and after working with many contracting firms he became a member of the firm of Fox & Burke. In 1893 he retired from the firm and soon built up a large business of his own. He left a widow and two young children. Arrangements for the funeral have not been completed.

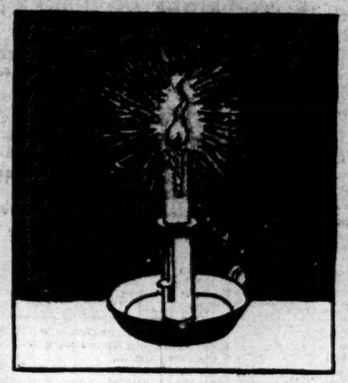
DESDEMONA EDSALL WALKER, Chicago, died at her home, 2612 Michigan avenue, yesterday. She was the wife of Attorney Edwin Walker, to whom she was married in 1870. She was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., where she resided prior to her marriage. Since then she had lived in this city. The funeral will be at Grace Episcopal Church tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MRS. CORDELIA McALLISTER, widow of William K. McAllister, formerly Judge of the Appellate Court, was buried yesterday from the residence, 2454 North Paulina street, Ravenswood, at 2 p. m. Mrs. McAllister was a direct descendant from the Mudge family of revolutionary times. She came to Chicago in 1854 with her husband and had lived here ever since.

HANS J. LYSTAD, Chicago, wholesale and retail baker at 298 East Division street and 70 Chicago avenue, died on Wednesday. He was 39 years old and was married. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m. at the family residence, 1922 Arlington place, and the interment will be in Graceland Cemetery.

Deadlocks Over Senators.

The Legislatures of Pennsylvania and California balloted for Senator yesterday without a choice. The California Legislature has resolved to adjourn at midnight March 13.



The past is but the candle-light of the future. Today we are learning from the lessons of the past.

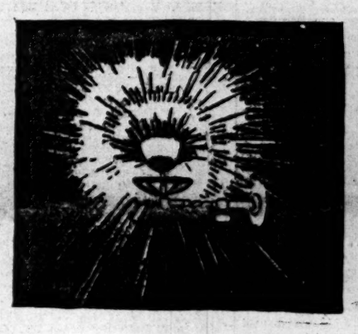
From rushlight to brilliant electricity,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

[which made Sarsaparilla famous.]

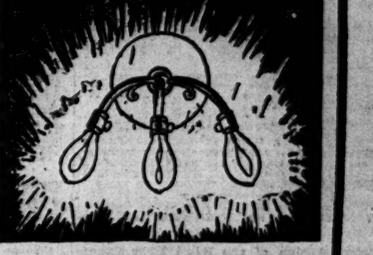
has marked the march of the illumined way. It was born in those days when men believed in rugged honesty, before the days of quackery and pretense, and it has kept its way unheeding and improving amid a thousand peering little imitators. It has never paid for a testimonial, never advertised cheap claptrap, nor published a misstatement of fact in order to sell itself.

It has never recommended itself to do what it knew of itself it could not do. It has never been known as a cure-all in order to catch all. It was 50 years ago, it is today, the one true, safe blood purifier, with the best ingredients that can be put into it, made in the best way; and the truth of this is best borne out by its own record. Thousands of families all over these United States are using it where their fathers and grandfathers used it before.



And its record is equaled by no other medicine

If there is any reason for your needing a blood-purifying medicine, there is every reason for your needing *Ayer's Sarsaparilla*, and only Ayer's. If you are half sick, or want to get half well, try anything that is cheaper or promises more; but if you want the medicine which cures, you must get



AYER'S

DENVER

Great Rock Island Route

Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

SKIN-TORTURED

Babies and Tired Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures, will afford instant relief, permit rest for parent and sleep for child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

Coughs Stopped by BROWN'S Bronchial Troches. Hoarseness and sore throat cured.

ROBISON WILL MOVE IN.

CLEVELAND BASEBALL CLUB TO PLAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Tom Loftus Secures an Option on the Browns from Gruner—He Will Be a Nominal Purchaser, but Will Permit the Spiders to Take Possession and Will Transfer His Columbus Western League Team to Tebeau's Territory.

Frank de Haas Robison will take his Cleveland National league baseball club to St. Louis and Tom Loftus will occupy Cleveland with his Columbus Western league team. The National league circuit can now be reduced to ten clubs without difficulty and the settlement of one of the most perplexing problems which ever confronted the magnates is at hand.

This working out of the problem was made known yesterday when Tom Loftus and Comiskey came to Chicago from St. Louis. Loftus, it is said, secured an option on the Browns from Gustav Gruner, who bid in the St. Louis club at the Sheriff's sale Tuesday. He will nominally buy the club and will then permit Robison to vacate Cleveland and go to St. Louis in return for allowing the Columbus club of the Western league to occupy the old stamping grounds of the Spiders.

All that now remains to be done is for the National league at its meeting in New York next week to ratify the arrangements, if this proves to be the situation.

Comiskey and Loftus yesterday met Ban Johnson, President of the Western league. They were in a jubilant frame of mind and celebrated the settlement of the matter, which is of great advantage to both the National and Western leagues. No more satisfactory arrangement could have been reached, they say, and it promises a most successful season for the big league and the leader of the minor leagues.

The St. Louis club under the Von der Ahe régime was a losing proposition. The league had long sought some way to make the city yield the profits it ought. The court order that the club be sold at Sheriff's sale brought matters to a crisis. It was certain from the start that there was only one satisfactory solution of the problem—for Cleveland to go to St. Louis. Whoever bought the club had nothing substantial for its purchase. There was no club to play except the Cleveland club, and the question resolved itself into one of the manner in which the transfer should be brought about.

St. Louis, Mo., March 16.—[Special.]—Creditors of Sportsman's Park and club held a long meeting today and decided that they were willing to sell their bargain for $35,000, the amount of their claims. Two bids were received, one from E. C. Becker for $35,000, the other from a local syndicate. This syndicate is said to be made up of Zach Thiker, a local theatrical man, and others. This bid was slightly more than Becker's. It is expected a sale will be made tomorrow. The difficulty in the way is the attitude of the magnates, even the present purchasers not being sure of their hold on the club. Becker even refused to make an unconditional deposit of a forfeit. The options rest on promises. Telegrams are expected tomorrow from the magnates which will settle the status.

FREEDMAN ANSWERS SPALDING.

Caustic Remarks Exchanged by the Two New-Yorkers Over the Baseball Situation.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—Andrew Freedman, President of the New York baseball club, read carefully A. Walter Spalding's letter of resignation today and gave out an interview in which he says the director took the step because of failure to secure the contract to furnish uniforms to the Giants. It is lengthy and to the point.

Mr. Freedman's statement was shown to Mr. Spalding and he made a counter-charge against the New York President. He declared that Freedman had not only failed to settle last year's bill for players' outfits, which cost $2,500 each, but had assessed the members of the team $50 apiece and taken it out of their salaries.

"Although Spalding misconstrued my remarks in regard to the purchase of cheaper players," said Mr. Freedman, "I don't regard his comments as of enough importance to answer them."

Mr. Spalding said it was ridiculous to suppose he resigned because his firm did not get contracts. Regarding what Freedman as President of the New York club owed them, he said: "He owes $442, or $24 each for eighteen uniforms purchased last year, and we are not in the habit of trusting people who don't pay up within a reasonable time.

"In spite of the fact that he owes us, I am informed by several of the players that they were required to settle out of their first month's salaries and were charged $30 instead of $24."

ORPHANS AT HUDSON TODAY.

Chicago Players Stop Off at Albuquerque and Inspect the Town—Incidents of the Trip.

Albuquerque, N. M., March 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago ball club stopped this evening in Albuquerque, to resume at midnight the journey toward the training grounds at Hudson.

The day of travel has been lively and full of fun. The men were up early and breakfast was served at Raton, just inside New Mexico. Shortly after breakfast, when the sun came down and warmed up the plains, Griffith mounted guard at a window of the car armed with a rifle and commenced his hunting tour, and for hours remained a hot fire against buzzards and prairie dogs.

His kill for the day, exclusive of what he claimed, was one prairie dog and one buzzard. All day the train passed through the plains and skirted the mountains, the Chicago players taking turns riding on the engine.

By arrangement the special car carrying the club was dropped off at Albuquerque at 7:30. Dinner was served and the men had an opportunity to inspect the quaint Indian town. At noon tomorrow the club will reach Hudson, just in time to join the St. Patrick's day parade already arranged by Donahue.

New Pitcher for Detroit.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16.—[Special.]—Pitcher Jack Cronin, the giant twirler secured by Pittsburg last year from the New England league and tried out several times last fall, was released to the Detroit club tonight.

WINNER IS DISQUALIFIED.

First Action of the Kind Ever Taken by the Judges at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., March 16.—[Special.]—The last race, which was a seven furlong selling affair, contributed all the excitement at the fair grounds today. In the first place, Tommy Griffin had designs on making a killing with his filly, Tut Tut, who was reported to have outworked everything at the track. A heavy commission was planted in the outside poolrooms on her, but she did not win.

In the second place, Fintan, the public second choice, who finished in front by a head from Briggs, was disqualified for bumping into the latter and crossing Rose Apple at the head of the stretch. The disqualification placed Tendresse in second place, but this was small consolation to Keogh, who had backed Tendresse heavily in the first race of the day and who had also

NEW CUT IN OCEAN RATES

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL LIKELY TO BE CHEAP THIS YEAR.

Two Leading Steamship Companies Make a Further Reduction in Rates and Others Will Follow Suit—Rival Juliets Appear in the Dramatic Field—Thomas Nichols Returns to the Roman Faith — Children Play Characters in Mother Goose.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, March 16.

Ocean Lines Make Another Cut in Rates.

The Cunard and White Star lines have announced that they will make a reduction of 10 per cent on round trip tickets for both the first and second cabin. The old reduction was 5 per cent off.

The former age limit for children to be taken at half rates was 8 years. It has been advanced to 12.

The American and Red Star, as well as the Hamburg-American and other lines, will follow suit, it is said.

All the companies are also increasing the number of their agents and the commission paid on the sale of tickets is more liberal than ever.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church is struggling with the problem: "Shall women take off their hats at divine service?" Last Sunday morning a notice was posted saying: "All persons worshiping in this church are requested to remove their head covering." There were 1,000 or 1,200 women and girls in the church. Out of that number exactly nine took off their hats.

In a little more than a fortnight's time the war of the Juliets will be on in real earnest. At first it was thought Maude Adams would have the field all to herself this year, but a few days ago Julia Arthur declared her intention of trying a production of "Romeo and Juliet" on Broadway this spring.

Rival Juliets Appear in the Dramatic Field.

Now comes still another aspirant for Shakspearian laurels in Odette Tyler, who, with her husband, J. D. McLean, will present "Romeo and Juliet" at the Herald Square. Miss Tyler's production will come early in April.

Miss Adams' will not come until the middle of May, and neither a date nor a theater has yet been secured for Miss Arthur's production.

Bishop Potter informed the clergy of his diocese today of the recent deposition from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Rev. Thomas Nichol, lately a Presbyterian of the diocese of New York. Mr. Nichol was until lately, when he renounced the Episcopal faith for the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, subwarden of the sisterhood of St. John the Baptist, in East Seventeenth street.

Thomas Nichol Returns to the Roman Faith.

"Father" Nichol, as he was called, is a native of Canada and was educated and admitted to holy orders in the diocese of Toronto.

He came to New York seven years ago. He never formally severed his connection with the diocese of Toronto until last fall, when at his own request he was received into full fellowship in this diocese by Bishop Potter.

Children in Watteaus, in flowered chintzes, in satins, in powdered wigs, ragged and forlorn, made merry yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art. In the great ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria they assembled to revive the characters and melodies of Mother Goose.

Children Play Characters in Mother Goose.

Hosts of their small friends in gala gowns applauded and cheered lustily as Mother Goose rose high in the air on what seemed to be a live goose with real feathers.

"I'm sweeter than sugar," sang little Tommy Tucker, in a noble endeavor to earn his supper.

Mistress Mary, quite contrary, watered her cowslips and left them to form a charming background to a bewitching Marjorie Daw, who see-sawed gently to the sound of a lullaby.

Little Boy Blue came to blow his horn, and was discovered fast asleep among the corn, with the sheep bleating in the meadow beyond. However, Little Bo Peep found them all right and drove them home to make way for Little Jack Horner.

Flirt, little Amy Moerau's fox terrier, made his début as the dog who had no bone, because the cupboard of Old Mother Hubbard was bare.

Then Mrs. Sidney Harris appeared, surrounded by all the children, ragged and tattered and torn, presiding over the great shoe made immortal by the legend.

The benefit concluded tonight with a vaudeville entertainment, in which Cissy Loftus, Minnie Palmer, Dorothy Morton, Henry E. Dixey, and others took part.

Chicago platform leaders who believe in Democrats and labor William Jennings Bryan were busy today preparing for the dollar-a-plate banquet they are to give on April 13, probably at the Grand Central Palace, simultaneously with the ten-dollar-a-head dinner under the auspices of Richard Croker's Democratic club at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

Banquet to Rival Crokers Assumes Form.

The promoters were delighted to receive a dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., stating that Mr. Bryan had announced his intention of attending the feast.

This news was taken to a conference of Bryan men while in session at the offices of Crosby & Seabury, 43 Cedar street. Chairman Brewster of the Bryan Democracy's National Ways and Means committee and A. J. Bolton, who sent the invitation to Mr. Bryan, were pleased, for it meant that the proposed dinner would prove a prodigious success, and perhaps throw into the shade the other to be held on the same evening.

At the conference it was determined to invite as special guests, in addition to Mr. Bryan, former Governor Altgeld of Illinois, Governor Pingree of Michigan, Mayor Jones of Toledo, Chairman Jones of the Democratic National committee and United States Senator from Arkansas; Elliot Danforth, who was chairman of the New York Democratic State committee during the 1896 campaign; John C. Sheehan, who was the leader of the Tammany Hall organization during the same canvass; former Congressman George Fred Williams of Massachusetts; former Congressman Towne of Minnesota; and, indeed, Bryan national leaders generally.

Chairman Brewster said: "Mr. Bryan was entirely right in declining to answer affirmatively the invitation sent him by President Perry Belmont. He certainly could not find himself among friends in the company of Croker, Whitney, Flower, Belmont, and others, who either deliberately worked for his defeat in 1896 or were lukewarm in their support."

Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew have agreed to part as co-stars. Word has been received by a friend of Mr. Bellew in this city that he has signed a contract with Henry Irving to appear as leading man in the production of "Robespierre" in London, and to accompany the Irving-Terry combination in the tour in this country next season.

Potter-Bellew Partnership Is Canceled.

It was also learned from Mr. Bellew direct that Mrs. Potter has signed a two years' contract to appear with Beerbohm Tree's company in London, and come with it to this country, if the proposals made by managers to Mr. Tree are accepted.

The breaking of the dramatic partnership between Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew was not unexpected here.

This city is likely to be sued for infringement on a patent owned by Mrs. Louise F. Waring, the widow of Colonel George E. Waring Jr.

Infringement of Mrs. Waring's Cart Patent.

While Colonel Waring was Street Cleaning Commissioner Mrs. Waring invented the small two-wheeled hand carts to which bags are attached and in which street sweepings are deposited. When full the bags are tied up and then deposited in a cart for removal to the dump.

Many thousands of these vehicles are used by the Street Cleaning department in the city. While her husband was Commissioner Mrs. Waring allowed the city to use them without the payment of royalties.

Since the change in administration, with James McCartney as Street Cleaning Commissioner, the city has continued to make use of Mrs. Waring's invention without paying for the privilege.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will take possession of their new Fifth avenue dwelling Saturday. While the residence was being completed the Sloanes have been living in the George Vanderbilt house.

Sloane House to Open with a Wedding.

Until ten days ago it was not thought possible that the Sloane residence could be completed within three months. This would have been too late for the new home to be the scene of the wedding reception of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane and John H. Hammond on April 5.

The marriage will take place at noon at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street.

Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. Ogden H. Hammond will be best man.

After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast and general reception in the new Sloane establishment.

The wedding will signify a general rally of the members of the Vanderbilt family.

William Vanderbilt and Miss Virginia Fair are to be married in a conservatory. This is the latest edict.

Miss Fair to Be Married in a Conservatory.

Father Murphy will perform the ceremony. The conservatory was added by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs to their dwelling at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street during the summer of 1897.

The large salon is on the Fifty-seventh street side and the conservatory, all glass, unusually large, opens from the second story.

The room will be arranged as much as possible like a Gothic chapel, with a central aisle. The conservatory at the end will be the chancel. In this will be placed the altar, with its tall, lighted wax candles, in the midst of a tiny forest of Easter blooms.

The wedding will be at noon. The bride will be attended only by a maid of honor, Miss Mary Baldwin Tolfree. Mr. Carroll, a Harvard University classmate of the bridegroom, will be the best man.

POSSIBLE BATTLE IN WYOMING.

Cattlemen Are in Dispute and the Sheriff Has Gone to the Scene.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 16.—[Special.]—Unless Sheriff Shaver and Deputies of this county reached the scene in time a battle has been fought on the range between the Towns of Pine Bluffs and Salem, Wyo., forty-five miles east of this city, between rival stockmen.

The big cattle concerns of Mark Coad of Central City, Neb., the "T.-O." outfit, and the Heyshams of Hillsdale, Wyo., some weeks ago drove in several thousand head of cattle and ranged them on ground which has been for many years the feeding place of cattle owned by Robert Perry, Lew Solgren, John Extrom, and other small ranchmen who live on Horse Creek and adjacent to the disputed range. These men objected to the trespass of the gib cattlemen and warned them off.

They served notice on the trespassers last week that if the cattle were not removed by midnight on Wednesday the ranchmen would drive them and their owners off by force of arms. The cattlemen came to Cheyenne and applied for protection. An injunction was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who, with his deputies and relays of horses, started for the scene at once.

RAISE STOVE MOLDERS' WAGES.

Founders' National Defense Association Members Grant an Advance Aggregating $43,000 a Week.

Six men, representing 90 per cent of the stove founders of the United States, at a conference with six delegates from the Iron Molders' Union of North America at the Auditorium Hotel, raised the wages of 15,000 stove molders by the amount of $43,000 a week. The founders were represented by C. H. Castle, Quincy, President of the Stove Founders' National Defense association; Henry Cribben, Chicago, Vice President; A. Clitott, Philadelphia; E. W. Peck, Rochester; George W. Holland, St. Louis; Jeremiah Dwyer, Detroit. The molders were represented by Martin Fox, President of the Molders' association, Cincinnati; Thomas Carr, Chicago; W. C. Gray, Quincy; David Black, Cincinnati; M. Monohan, Albany; M. O'Neil, Detroit. The advance in wages means an increase of from $1.80 to $3 a week. It goes into effect on April 1, when a 10 per cent advance in the price of stoves also will become effective.

TELL OF RICH GOLD REGION.

Two Miners from Koyukuk River in Alaska Arrive at Victoria, British Columbia.

Victoria, B. C., March 16.—[Special.]—George Wonson and George P. Abbott, Bostonians, who have made a fortune mining on Koyukuk River, emptying into the Yukon 1,200 miles below Dawson River, are here resting after a 2,600 mile tramp.

They left Jimtown, the new center of Koyukuk district, on Dec. 29, the thermometer standing 72 degrees below zero. With the establishment of supply depots at Arctic City, Peary, and Jimtown, they say the development of Koyukuk has commenced in earnest.

At Davis Creek $40 a day per man is said to be the average.

Vancouver, B. C., March 16.—[Special.]—Passengers on the steamer Tees from Alaska say that on March 9 William Dougan, a Skaguay barber, shot and killed William Wray and then fired two shots into his own brain, dying instantly. Both the murderer and his victim were from Chicago.

RABBIS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS.

Work of the American Conference at Cincinnati—Union Hymnal Favored.

Cincinnati, O., March 16.—The conference of American rabbis today adopted a report favoring a union hymnal. The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati; First Vice President, Joseph Silverman of New York; Second Vice President, A. Moses of Louisville; treasurer, S. Hecht of Milwaukee; recording secretary, L. Grossman of Cincinnati; corresponding secretary, G. Deutsch of Cincinnati; trustees, M. Theisiner of Cincinnati, J. Stolz of Chicago, D. Philipson of Cincinnati, T. Schanfarber of Baltimore, and H. Veld of Montreal.

Booker Returns to North Dakota.

Fargo, N. D., March 16.—L. E. Booker, ex-State Treasurer of North Dakota, and President of the defunct Grand Forks National Bank, who was indicted by the federal court for misappropriation of funds of his bank, placed under $5,000 bonds, and then decamped, returned from British Columbia today. He will throw himself on the mercy of the United States District Court, which meets here tomorrow.

Thomas' Assailant Is Convicted.

A jury in Judge Stein's court yesterday declared Michael D'Angelo guilty of assault with intent to kill John W. Thomas, superintendent of the Inland Steel company at Chicago Heights. Because Thomas had discharged him D'Angelo laid in wait for Thomas and shot at him. The evidence for the State was secured by the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency.

Schooners Looting the Castilian.

Ottawa, Ont., March 16.—Information has reached the government that a number of schooners are looting the wrecked Allan liner, Castilian, ashore on the Nova Scotian coast. A government vessel will be sent to the scene immediately.

ANAKESIS cures PILES, nothing else. Sample free. Address ANAKESIS, New York.

NEW TRUSTS TAKING FORM.

Shipyard Combine Files Papers and Many Others Perfecting Their Plans.

New York, March 16.—[Special.]—The certificate of incorporation of the combination of shipyards located on the great lakes was filed this morning in Jersey City. The new company has a capital of $30,000,000, divided between James B. Dill of New York City and Frederick W. Kline and W. T. Coleman Carpenter of Jersey City. The objects of the company, as set forth in the papers, are to construct, equip, and manage ships and transportation lines.

John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, and their millionaire associates in the Standard Oil company, are putting the finishing touches to a financiering deal which will make them absolute masters of the gas-lighting situation in New York. They own a controlling interest in the Consolidated Brooklyn Gas company, a consolidation of half a dozen large companies, and control the New Amsterdam Gas company. They are behind the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power company, and practically own the corporation. The only formidable obstacle is the Standard Gas company, of which Russell Sage is the controlling spirit, and that, it is said, is about to pass into their hands.

An effort is being made to bring wagon manufacturing concerns in Watertown, Binghamton, Syracuse, Cortland, Geneva, Homer, and Waterloo under one management. A meeting was held at Syracuse last week, when the proposition was favorably discussed. About twenty-five firms are interested.

It is proposed to consolidate the livery companies of this city under the name of the New York Livery Stable company. The capital stock is to be about $7,000,000, it is said.

Twenty-five of the largest gas and electric light fixture manufacturing plants in Cleveland and in Providence are negotiating for consolidation. Their headquarters are to be in New York.

During the last three weeks subscriptions have been received for a new local trust company, to be capitalized at $2,500,000 and to carry $2,500,000 surplus. The institution proposes to establish reciprocal relations with trust companies in all the leading cities of the United States, and is to be called the Mutual Trust company of New York. The originator of the enterprise is said to have been F. G. Craig, who is associated with Mr. William R. Grace in numerous enterprises. Through Mr. Grace the Rockefellers are said to have been induced to underwrite the stock of the company.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 16.—A consolidation of the canning interests in the State is being formed. It is intended to embrace all the concerns packing fruits and vegetables and it is to be capitalized at $20,000,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 16.—There is now being formed in this city a syndicate of bankers, who will furnish the capital for a corporation to be known as the Bethlehem Steel company, the purpose of the incorporators being to acquire the property and business of the Bethlehem Iron company, which was founded in 1857 at South Bethlehem, Pa.

Kenosha, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—C. W. Dickerson, President of the Sterling cycle works of this city, was seen this evening in regard to the bicycle trust reported to have been organized by A. G. Spalding, and stated positively that such a trust had been formed and that the Sterling cycle works would be one of the many plants operated by the big combine. The purpose of the trust, according to Mr. Dickerson, is not to regulate the price of bicycles, but to put the bicycle business on a firmer basis.

Baltimore, Md., March 16.—[Special.]—The International Trust company is being organized in this city by John E. Searles of New York, J. W. Middendorf of Middendorf, Oliver & Co. of Baltimore, John L. Williams & Son of Richmond, Douglas H. Gordon and Charles T. Westcott of Baltimore. The company will have a capital stock of several million dollars, which will be sold at a premium in order to provide a surplus. The new International Trust company will conduct the financial operations connected with the American Cotton company and auxiliary undertakings in the South.

Collingwood, Ont., March 16.—[Special.]—The North Shore Navigation company and the Great Northern Transit company were consolidated here today under the name of the Northern Navigation company of Ontario, limited, with a capital of $1,000,000. They will run between Collingwood, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and Duluth.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 16.—The Riverside steel works has practically passed into the hands of the iron tube combine. The deal was sanctioned tonight at a meeting of the stockholders. The consideration is $6,000,000, and it is understood most of the stockholders will take the cash.

DISCREDIT CYCLE TRUST STORY

Local Manufacturers Put Little Faith in the Rumored $50,000,000 Combine in the East.

Managers of local bicycle factories profess little faith in the story telegraphed from New York that a $50,000,000 combination of chainless bicycle makers had been effected by A. G. Spalding, and that all the manufacturers entering the agreement had made themselves liable to a $50,000 fine not to cut prices during the coming season. R. Philip Gormully of the Gormuily & Jeffery Manufacturing company, which the New York dispatches mention as one of the firms in the new trust, is in Europe, and none of the other members of the firm is in the city. O. G. Formhals, advertising manager of the company, declared he thought the story a fake scheme to advertise some of the bicycle concerns, and that no trade combination had been effected or would be. He said his company made no chainless wheels and therefore could not enter the trust. Manager Day of the Western wheel works, one of the large manufacturers which was not named as being in the deal, declared he had heard nothing of a combination and that he had no faith in the story.

A final session of the main association of dealers in photographic supplies was held in the Leland Hotel yesterday. At its conclusion those who were present admitted that prices would be advanced on all photographic supplies. A meeting of dealers in kindred goods will be held this morning, when the action of the principal body will be ratified.

The Executive committee of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, which includes the steel and iron manufacturers, met in the Grand Pacific Hotel during the day to arrange for a meeting of the entire organization to consider the question of effecting a consolidation with the Eastern concerns in the trust formed of similar interests. The members of the association will hold a banquet in the hotel tonight and the date of the membership meeting will be decided later.

TWO HELD FOR SWINDLING.

Mrs. Howard and Herman Cohen Charged in New York with Fraudulent Operations.

New York, March 16.—Mrs. Grace Howard and Herman Cohen, a broker, were held today in $10,000 bail each for trial on the charge of swindling. They are said to have represented themselves to be members of the firm of W. B. Deming & Co., rated by the commercial agencies at $500,000. It is stated the amount of the operations of the swindling firm will reach between $18,000 and $30,000.

HEAVY FIRE LOSS IN NEW YORK.

Lace and Linen Importing Houses Destroyed at an Early Hour This Morning.

New York, March 17.—Fire this morning destroyed the two large five-story houses belong to A. J. Hague & Co., 354 Broadway, and the Elliott & Co. building next to it. The Hague house is a large linen importing establishment and the Elliott company importers of laces. The total loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Talmage's Resignation Is Accepted.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church was accepted tonight. No action was taken toward determining his successor.

Our way of selling diamonds and watches make it easy to own them. Loftis Bros., 100 State.

ADDS TO CITY'S BUDGET.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE OF WHOLE SWELLS APPROPRIATION $37,032.

Bill Is Then Referred to Monday Night's Meeting for Decision — Cullerton Says Salaries Are Increased $100,000—Deficit Will Be $382,032 — Session Makes Several Changes — Big Cut in Totals for Street, Garbage, and Sidewalk Work.

The City Council, sitting as a committee of the whole, considered the annual appropriation bill all yesterday afternoon and evening, and finally ordered it reported back to the Council on Monday evening with several amendments. These changes increase the total amount appropriated by $37,032 and increase the deficiency between the income of the city for the year and the amount ordered spent to $382,032. The changes made are as follows:

INCREASES.	
Increased salaries of police telephone operators	$15,000
Provision for emergency hospital cases	5,000
Provision for Stony Island avenue ditch	4,500
Improvement of Lowe avenue	800
Increase in City Collector's salary	1,000
Appropriation for East End Park	1,000
Appropriation for Gross Park	750
Two North Side parks	800
For Greater Chicago commission	2,400
Debt of Civil Service commission	9,400
Two extra firemen at Woodlawn pumping station	1,440
Increase in coal passers' pay	120
Total	$41,710

DECREASES.	
Change in pay of street department engineers	$ 720
Decreased salaries in Controller's office	3,958
Total	$ 4,678
Original excess of appropriations over income	$345,000
Present excess of appropriations over income	$382,032

Salaries Are Raised $100,000.

The only chance for a reduction in the appropriations to bring the total somewhere near the estimated income of the city will be when the Council considers the bill in regular session. The Mayor can help the matter some by vetoing all the increases in salaries with which the bill abounds, and it is expected he will. How much these increases amount to is difficult to say exactly, as most of them are disguised by changing the name of the office. Alderman Cullerton said that between direct increases in salaries and the creation of new offices the amount was $100,000.

The most important change made in the bill by the committee was in the distribution of the street cleaning, garbage and street and sidewalk repair funds. The amounts appropriated were left as they were, but the money was distributed differently among the various wards.

In the report of the Finance committee the amount given for these purposes was $983,500, divided as follows:

Garbage collection	$450,000
Street cleaning	300,000
Street repairs	107,000
Sidewalk repairs	50,000
Unimproved streets	76,500

In Controller Waller's estimates he asked for $1,511,591, divided as follows:

Sidewalk repairs	$ 100,000
Street repairs	262,000
Street cleaning and garbage	1,156,591

Cuts Down Ward Appropriations.

The committee, however, not only cut down the appropriation to the amount the city could spare, but also changed the distribution among the wards. The First, Tenth, and Nineteenth received nearly the same proportionate amount and the Eighteenth nearly 30 per cent more from the committee, but many of the wards, particularly the Hyde Park ones, were cut far out of proportion. Alderman Mayor made a point of this and was aided by nearly every other Alderman except Brennan of the Eighteenth. It was finally decided to throw away the committee's schedule and substitute a new one based on the Controller's estimates.

The plan agreed on is to reduce the Controller's totals to those adopted by the Finance committee and then decrease proportionately the total for each ward.

The conditional appropriation of $500,000 for a new City Hall and $250,000 for an addition to Vernon Park were thrown out. Their figures were not included, however, in the totals of the bill and their rejection had no effect on the deficiency.

The committee of the whole knocked out all the increases of salaries in the Controller's office except the assistant bridewell clerk's and showed such a disposition to make a wide sweep in the appropriation for the Corporation Counsel's office that Chairman Powers had to beg the Aldermen to postpone this item until the bill came up in the Council.

BECKER HELPS IDENTIFY BONES

Recognizes a Tooth as Having Belonged to His Murdered Wife—Grand Jury Next.

August Becker spent yesterday morning in the Hyde Park Police Station assisting Detectives Niland and Gilman in sorting over the collection of bones which are supposed to be all that is left of his murdered wife. Three teeth were found. Becker was the first to see them, and as he picked one up he said: "That's one of hers, all right." Two of the teeth are artificial, the other one is a natural incisor and shows the action of fire.

Inspector Hunt and Captain Lavin will take Becker before the grand jury next week.

His girl wife, Ida Sutterlin-Becker, has made arrangements to appear in a dime museum for two weeks, despite the fact her father has objections.

Dr. Dorsey of the Field Columbian Museum will report today on several bones which were taken to him for examination.

Take the baby to Stevens, McVicker's Theater, if you want the best photograph.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Sherwood." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Friday, March 17.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p.m.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily, at 2 a. m., 1, 7, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive 8:20 a. m., 3:30, 4:30, and 9 p. m.

Transpacific Mails, via San Francisco.

For Hawaii, Australia, and New Zealand, via San Francisco—Daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close, March 19, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, Philippines, China, and Japan—Daily, 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close, March 22, 2 a. m.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued by the Building department yesterday:

William Smith, 2-story brick flats, 6514 Justine-st.	$ 1,800
John B. Flatt, 1-story brick addition, 6522 Union-st.	5,000
M. K. Fogg, two 2-story brick flats, 5136-5140 Michigan-av.	28,000
Mrs. Conover, 2-story brick residence, 322 35th-st.	5,000
Madding, Eidmann & McCotter, six 2-story brick flats, 401, 398, 520, 534, 533, 539 S. 44th court	18,000
Louis Foudi, 2-story brick flats, 978 Aversav.	2,500
Jacob Schneider, 2-story frame residence, 581 Bramhill-av.	2,500
John Schmidt, 1-story frame residence, 921 Bryn Mawr-av.	1,600
John Russman, 2-story frame flats, 841 Melrose-st.	1,500
Albert Buchs, 2-story brick store and flats, 2056-2061 N. Halsted-st.	14,000
George W. McRoberts, 2-story frame residence, 957 Farwell-av.	3,500

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
George W. Briggs, Marie Kohan	27—18
Walter Jacobson, Hilda Emerson	27—26
Jacob Hoven, Gertie Kiel	30—22
Richard Slade, Nellie Russell	27—20
Herman Wolf, Rose Schachtschober	27—20
Jacob Beifuss, Katie Mader	25—23
Max Kolb, Bar Greenberg	27—24
Gustaf Swanson, Annie Larson	27—24
Conrad Stoeffhas, Mary Jausley	27—24
Max Fenner, Anna Fellenzer	26—24
Robert C. Cudney, Pear. Forde	27—19
De Los Freeman, Katherine Frautmann	21—21
Fred McCulloch, Minnie Anderson	27—21
Jens P. Nielson, Kenosha, Wis., Karen Frederiksen	28—23
John Kegerin, Kittie Barrett	27—24
Henry Harnbecker, Minnie Weland	27—24
John Smith, Nellie Mead	27—24
George Walter, Clinton, Ia., Annie Porter	27—25
William C. Wehling, Tinnie Weber	28—25

DEATHS.

BAKER—Entered into life eternal March 13, 1899, David Jewett Baker, a yeoman of the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, Ill.

At a meeting of the vestry of the Church of the Redeemer, held the 16th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his wise providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, David Jewett Baker, for the past year vestryman, and while we bow in submission to his blessed will, be it

Resolved, That in the death of David Jewett Baker the Church of the Redeemer, Chicago, Ill., as well as the church at large, has sustained a great loss.

Resolved, That our community has lost an upright, exemplary, honorable, and distinguished citizen.

Resolved, That in simplicity and benevolence and devotion of heart, and in zeal for and attachment to the church, David Jewett Baker set a rare and noble Christian example.

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread on the parish records, printed in The Daily Tribune, Evening Post, Living Church, and the Churchman, and delivered to the family of our deceased brother.

BURKE—March 16, Anthony Burke, dearly beloved husband of Nellie Melody. Funeral notice hereafter.

KLEIN—Fred Klein, March 14, 1899, at noon, aged 51 years 7 months, husband of Mrs. Emma Klein (nee Wagner), father of Elizabeth, Josephine, Louise, and Fred. Funeral Friday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 908 N. Clark-st., by carriages to Graceland. Pittsburg papers please copy.

LYSTAD—March 15, 1899, Hans J., beloved husband of Isabelle P. Lystad, aged 39 years 5 months 15 days. Funeral Sunday, March 19, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 298 E. Division-st., to Graceland.

MEYER—Elisabeth Meyer, wife of John Meyer, and mother of George, Charles, and Emma Meyer, died March 15, 1899, 6 a. m. Funeral from residence, 58 Washburne-av., Friday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Waldheim.

MORGAN—Dr. Charles Morgan, at his residence, 3500 Ellis-av., on March 16, 1899. Notice of funeral hereafter.

PROCTOR—March 14, 1899, Alice B. Proctor, daughter of the late George N. Proctor, aged 18 years, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. W. B. Rowe, 382 Albany-av. Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

PEET—T. C. Peet, March 16, at Hahnemann Hospital. Funeral private. Notice later.

REID—March 16, Cora, youngest daughter of William and the late Mary Reid, at her home, 6117 Monroe-av. Funeral services Saturday, 2 p. m. Burial private.

RYAN—Ann, wife of the late Patrick Ryan, on March 16, 1899. Funeral on Saturday, March 18, from her late residence, 710 W. Chicago-av., at 9:30 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

RYDER—Died March 15, 1899, William Ryder, aged 83 years, father of Robert J. Ryder and Mrs. Michael Hanley. Funeral Friday, March 17, from residence of son, 792 S. Rockwell-st., to St. Agatha's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. & St. P.

WALKER—Desdemona Edsall, wife of Edwin Walker, at her residence, 2812 Michigan-av., on Thursday, March 16. Funeral at Grace Episcopal Church Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., March 16.—Forecast for Friday:

For Illinois—Partly cloudy, warmer in southern and western portions, easterly winds.

For Indiana—Fair, north to east winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair, fresh northeasterly winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer, fresh easterly winds.

For Iowa—Cloudy, probably rain in western portion, warmer, easterly winds.

For Missouri—Increasing cloudiness, possibly rain in western portion, warmer, easterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: March 16, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	29.90	74	78	S.E.		Clo'dy
Albany	30.10	42	46	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	30.34	10	14	N.W.		Clear
Atlanta	30.14	64	66	W.		Clear
Amarillo	30.04	66	72	S.W.		Clear
Battleford	30.14	8	16	Calm		Fair
Bismarck	30.28	8	12	S.		Clear
Buffalo	30.20	22	30	S.	.02	Rain
Boston	30.02	34	46	N.W.		Clear
Cairo	30.18	46	48	W.		Clear
Calgary	30.04	20	24	Calm		Fair
Charlotte	30.12	52	58	E.		Clear
Cheyenne	29.82	46	54	S.W.		Fair
Chicago	30.24	30	32	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.24	40	42	N.E.		Clear
Cleveland	30.30	28	30	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.22	38	46	S.		Clo'dy
Davenport	30.20	30	36	S.E.		Clo'dy
Denver	29.88	56	62	S.E.		Fair
Des Moines	30.20	30	36	S.E.		Clo'dy
Detroit	30.30	26	32	N.E.		Fair
Dodge City	30.54	62	70	S.E.		Fair
Dubuque	30.24	30	36	S.E.		Clo'dy
Duluth	30.34	8	10	N.E.		Clear
El Paso	29.86	72	76	S.W.		Fair
Edmonton	30.04	20	24	W.		Clear
Galveston	30.04	66	68	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.26	28	32	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Green Bay	30.22	24	30	N.E.	.01	Clear
Havre	30.22	12	14	W.		Fair
Helena	30.14	24	30	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
Huron	30.24	32	36	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	30.22	42	42	N.		Clear
Jacksonville	30.10	62	76	N.E.		Fair
Kansas City	30.22	42	48	N.W.		Clear
Lander	29.86	42	46	N.W.		Clear
Little Rock	30.14	56	58	S.E.		Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.04	54	64	S.E.	.78	Fair
Marquette	30.26	6	8	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.28	54	56	N.E.		Clear
Medicine Hat	30.12	20	24	S.E.		Fair
Minnedosa	30.16	8	12	S.		Clear
Montgomery	30.14	64	66	N.W.		Clear
Montreal	30.20	18	28	W.		Clear
Nashville	30.20	48	50	S.E.		Clear
New Orleans	30.12	64	72	S.E.		Clo'dy
New York City	30.10	42	44	N.W.		Clear
Norfolk	30.16	44	52	N.E.		Clear
North Platte	30.04	32	34	S.		Clear
Oklahoma	30.18	58	68	S.		Clear
Omaha	30.18	28	32	S.E.		Clo'dy
Oswego	30.26	24	28	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Palestine	30.08	62	70	S.		Fair
Parkersburg	30.30	38	38	N.W.		Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.14	40	44	N.W.		Clear
Pittsburg	30.18	34	38	W.		Clear
Pueblo	29.80	64	66	S.E.		Fair
Qu'Appelle	30.12	6	10	N.W.		Clear
Rapid City	30.22	36	40	N.W.		Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.78	50	50	S.W.	.46	Fair
St. Louis	30.16	42	46	W.		Clear
St. Paul	30.32	20	20	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.64	58	60	S.		Fair
Ste. Marie	30.36	4	8	W.		Clear
Springfield, Ill	30.22	30	36	S.E.		Clear
Springfield, Mo	30.08	52	56	S.E.		Clo'dy
Vicksburg	30.10	64	68	S.E.		Clear
Washington	30.20	40	48	N.W.		Clear
Williston	30.20	12	18	N.W.		Clear
Winnipeg	30.22	12	14	S.E.		Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by Lieutenant Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 35; 12 m., 35; 1 p. m., 35; 2 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.79; 6 p. m., 29.65.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

	Ages.
John M. Gunderson, Emilie Ackerman	42—31
Charles Thas, Emma Lowow	27

The Tribune.

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Daily, without Sunday, one month..... .50
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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WOMAN'S RELIEF Corps, No. 108, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, will give a card party at Handel Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 18, 1899.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

MESSRS. PINGREE, Altgeld, Debs, and "Coin" Harvey have indicated in a circular that they want to be put off at Buffalo next June.

THE ergograph indicates that ex-Governor Altgeld's nerves are still in good condition and capable of making no end of trouble for his Democratic opponent for the Mayoralty.

ALONG with his other agricultural pursuits Abdul Hamid is now interested in raising an ammunition plant. A crop of Mauser cartridges would materially assist him should he again get into an argument over Crete or Greece.

THE Sultan of Turkey is about to start an agricultural college near Constantinople. Having thoughtfully cleared a good part of his dominions in Asia of Armenians, the Sultan is now evidently planning to realize upon his vacant lands.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL says Bryan's day is over and that he will hardly be on the chessboard again. The Chicago rules, under which Bryan played, made a checkmate easy. Should he play again he would probably not be willing to give so many pawns to fate before the game commenced as he did the last time.

THE Cabinet Council of Spain has decided immediately to ratify the peace compact. No one supposed the Council would let that $20,000,000 slip out of its hands. Spain probably never would have succeeded in subjugating the Filipinos, even had America not appeared on the scene, and the $20,000,000 is a neat sum to receive for getting rid of a bad

AMBASSADOR CHOATE says Brother Jonathan has started out to see the world, donning seven hundred league boots for the occasion. As John Bull frequently takes similar exercise, it would be interesting to see what would happen if both John and Jonathan should happen to plant a foot at the same time upon one of the isles of the sea.

ACTING Governor Worthington of Kentucky has done the proper thing in pardoning a 13-year-old boy out of the Kentucky penitentiary. A State that in this age of the world has no better conception of its duties and responsibilities than to send boys of 13 to the penitentiary should have its culpability proclaimed to the world, as Acting Governor Worthington has proclaimed it in the case of Kentucky.

THE House of Commons, by a vote of 244 to 159, has rejected the petroleum bill on the ground, as urged by a Conservative member, that it was "veiled protection at the expense of American oils." This consideration for the Standard Oil company seems to have been well meant, but our English cousins should be informed that the tendrils of the Standard Oil company are twined round the American pocketbook, and not round the American heart.

MR. BURKE asserts in his city platform that the present administration has let "all contracts to the lowest bidder without partisan favor after inviting public competition by advertising for bids, as required by law." Burke exaggerates. The street repairing job should have been let to the lowest bidder after bids had been advertised for. Proposals were not invited. The job was given to a favored partisan, and much scandal ensued. Altgeld has mentioned other instances where the law requiring all contracts for $500 or over to be let to the lowest bidder was quietly ignored. No platform whitewashing can cover up those disagreeable facts.

THE WAR REVENUE TAXES.

The total receipts from the internal revenue taxes of the war revenue act from June 13, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1899, being a little more than half a year, were $54,362,000. The receipts may be classified as follows:

Documentary and proprietary stamps	22,343,200
Special taxes	4,500,000
Tax on gross receipts	280,600
Legacies	184,800
Mixed flour	9,100
Beer	18,102,500
Cigars and tobacco	8,990,400

The special taxes are those imposed on bankers, brokers, commercial brokers, the proprietors of theaters and circuses, and of bowling alleys and billiard rooms. The gross receipts which are taxed are those of corporations engaged in the business of refining petroleum and sugar. Congress was after the Standard Oil company and the sugar trust. Not as much as was expected has been squeezed out of them. The tax on mixed flour—flour adulterated with corn meal—was imposed to please Senator Mason. That tax has not been a revenue producer, and it is doubtful whether it has done the millers any good. The inheritance tax receipts have not been large, but it is probable that the tax has not been paid yet on the estates of many who died prior to Jan. 1 last.

The additional beer tax and the documentary and proprietary stamp taxes are the great revenue producers. While the beer tax applies to fermented liquors only, the other taxes cover a multitude of articles and of transactions. It would be interesting to know how much of the twenty-two millions was contributed by medicinal proprietary articles, by perfumery and cosmetics, and by chewing gums. One would like to know how much the stamps put on bonds, stocks, real estate conveyances, bank checks, telegrams, etc., brought in. With that information at hand it would be possible to tell which of the stamp taxes should be repealed instanter. As for the additional taxes on beer and tobacco, they ought to be retained. They produced half the receipts from the war revenue law. They are not burdensome, and the Treasury will lose much and the people gain little by their repeal.

DEATH OF JOSEPH MEDILL.

Joseph Medill, editor-in-chief of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, died of heart disease at San Antonio, Tex., at 9:30 a. m., on Thursday, the 16th inst., in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was born April 6, 1823, and had been identified with THE TRIBUNE since April, 1855.

A sketch, printed elsewhere in these columns, gives the biographical details of his active life—a life the larger part of which was spent in the service of this paper, which he loved so well and to which he gave unremittingly and with rare industry his extraordinary energy and ability as a journalist. Of his career in that capacity and of the success which he achieved THE TRIBUNE prefers that his contemporaries should speak. He has been in the public gaze for nearly half a century, and his assiduous labor and the manner in which it was performed may safely be left to the criticism of those who have known him so long and so well. Of his great services to the City of Chicago, to the State of Illinois, to the nation, and to the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders, both in time of peace and in time of war, it may also be left to them to speak.

But of Joseph Medill, the man, only those with whom he was intimately and continuously associated can speak correctly and appreciatively. They will remember him as a man of tender heart and spotless integrity of soul; a true friend and a sagacious councilor; of earnest convictions and of fearless independence in uttering them; of untiring industry and strong intellectual grasp of affairs; eager in his search for knowledge, peculiarly retentive in memory, quick of observation, and having the facility of crystallizing his observations into valuable, practical suggestions; full of resources and quick to act upon them, even in emergencies; genial in his contact with his associates and loved and respected by every one in THE TRIBUNE force as their teacher and chief.

Mr. Medill's capacity for work remained undiminished to the last. He died in the harness. Though an invalid for three or four years past, his hand remained upon the helm until death loosened its grasp. From his faraway winter home in Texas, where he had hoped to find relief from suffering, came daily, and almost to the day he died, editorial advice and suggestions by mail and telegraph. He kept in active touch with all the departments of THE TRIBUNE, was quick to seize upon all mechanical improvements, and even when afflicted with great personal suffering, and sometimes contrary to the advice of his physicians, he persisted in work with the same energy and enthusiasm which had characterized him in his more robust days. His example was an incentive and an inspiration to all associated with him, and his unassuming manner and genial bearing endeared him to all who looked up to him as their chief.

He had labored long, and lovingly, and well. It is given to few men to labor so long and so successfully. But the busy brain has ceased to originate and suggest. The pen has dropped from the tired hand. The laborer is at rest. He leaves a reputation for fearless integrity, for honesty and independence of conviction, for moral courage and physical industry. His monument is THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to which he gave all that was best and highest in him.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA. Notwithstanding the recent plebiscite in Canada showed that out of an electorate of 1,233,849 voters only 278,487 voted for prohibition while 264,571 voted against it, the advocates of prohibition have seen fit to importune Premier Laurier as to whether such a restrictive bill will be brought forward in the next Parliament. For answer the Premier simply referred to the fact that only a trifle over a fifth of the Canadian electorate had expressed a desire for such legislation and that this proportion, in his opinion, did not justify the introduction by the government of a prohibitory measure. The Dominion Alliance is now considering what will be done under the circumstances. It will probably determine to make matters interesting for the Premier and the Liberal party, but beyond that it will not have the power to do anything, as no party in Canada would now care to make prohibition an issue on which to go before the people.

HARRISON AND CIVIL SERVICE.

The Democratic city convention which met yesterday was just the kind of a convention Mr. Robert Emmet Burke wished. It did unanimously and harmoniously everything he wished done. He desired it to renominate Mayor Harrison and he was renominated. He designated the persons whom he preferred for Treasurer, Clerk, and Attorney, and they were chosen with cheers and without opposition. It was a proud day for Mr. Burke. He had knocked out several ward insurgents at the primaries the day before and he had a right to feel happy when he gazed on a convention whose delegates were all his own.

It is customary for city conventions to adopt platforms, although voters have come to attach no importance to them. It is doubtful if when long they are read by many people. The voters have made up their minds pretty generally that the character of a candidate carries with it much more weight than the pledges or "demands" of a convention. This year's Democratic platform deserves reading, however, on account of the wild humor of one of its declarations. It contains an unconditional indorsement of the civil service law and the merit system. Who can restrain his mirth? Mr. Burke's fat sides must have shaken with laughter when he penned that paragraph. The delegates when they heard it read must have laughed inwardly at Burke's humor.

Those delegates know, as do the voters generally, that the working Democrats hate the merit system as the devil does holy water, and that they have indorsed that system only for the sake of appearances—as a matter of expediency. Up to a short time ago Mr. Burke had been of the opinion that it would be best to demand the resubmission of the civil service law, and not to attack it as violently as the county convention did last fall. That would be concluded that it was best to flop—that no Democratic votes would be lost by a plank all the spoilsmen would know was a sham, while there might be found some voters gullible enough to believe that Messrs. Harrison and Burke had seen a great light and had joined the civil service reformers.

The Mayor is honester than his platform. He did not promise that if reelected he would turn over a new leaf and enforce the civil service act instead of nullifying it. He stated two years ago that he was in favor of the civil service law, but did not like the way in which it had been administered. He has shown for nearly two years that his way of administering the law is to take all the "merit system" out of it. If reëlected he will do what he has been doing and the law will be a dead letter. He is "in favor of the law but opposed to its enforcement." So if any friend of the merit system is caught by Burke's comic-hypocritical plank he must be an exceedingly simple-minded individual.

There is one negative feature of the platform which Altgeld will jump on. It is the omission of any mention of "16 to 1" and the other offensive specialties of the Chicago national platform. The reason assigned for the omission is a legitimate one—that this is a local election, in which local issues are paramount, but Altgeld will denounce the omission as "treachery to free silver" and will call himself the only genuine Democratic candidate. Nor will he be pleased by the fact that the Harrisonites have stolen his "municipal ownership" ideas and attempt to make much of them.

The contepts of the platform are of no consequence, however. Nobody will vote for Harrison because of them. Those who are pleased with his management of city affairs since the spring of 1897 will vote for him. Those who dislike his methods of administration—which it is certain he will not change if reëlected—will vote against him. Those who believe in the merit system will not vote for Harrison, even though his platform impudently indorses that system. Those who object to the toleration of gaming, to the squandering of the money set aside for street cleaning and repairing, and to the demoralization of the police force will not vote for Harrison because the platform lauds him as a model administrator. He must stand or fall on the record he has made, and that record, though good in spots, is bad in many important respects.

OAK PARK ORGANIZES AS A VILLAGE. There was an election in Oak Park on Wednesday to decide whether a village form of government should be adopted. Village organization was decided on—yeas 160, nays 5. There are over a thousand voters in Oak Park. It is a little odd that so few of them should have taken a visible interest in the result of the election. It may be that the majority of the citizens of the new village believe that "whatever form" of government "is best administered is best," and that they were confident that whatever form might be adopted would be well administered by the officers to be elected by the intelligent voters of Oak Park. If that is the way they reasoned they were not far from the truth, for the mode of local government is of little consequence when intelligent and honest men are selected to administer it. When municipal governments do not work well too many are apt to believe that what is needed is a change of system, when what is needed is a change from bad officers to good officers, a change which the voters can make whenever they are inclined to. It is asserted that great reforms will be wrought by the consolidation of city and county governments. There can be no improvement, however, unless the voters experience a change of heart. Legislation does not work such changes. Doubtless there will be a much heavier vote polled when the village officers are elected. There ought to be, for if poor officers are chosen by reason of popular indifference the village form of government will turn out to be a poor investment.

CONFERENCE OF "PROGRESSIVE" MEN.

There is to be a meeting at Buffalo next June of "progressive men and women" with large brows and much brain behind them. They are to meet "to consider the present condition of American politics and economics and what is the next thing to do." It is announced that "we are in the midst of important changes in political issues and parties and in social and industrial conditions," and that an interchange of opinion on the part of "thoughtful and serious men" may lead to "efficient action in important directions." The callers of this conference feel that it is in their power to shape for good the destinies of the nation and that non-action on their part will be a crime. They must feel that a weighty responsibility rests on them.

No mock modesty has deterred the callers of this meeting from describing themselves as "thoughtful and serious men." They feel that those adjectives describe them correctly, but the frivolous and giddy public may be a little surprised when it discovers among the "thoughtful and serious" beings who are to straighten out American politics and rectify whatever is wrong in American social and industrial conditions some old and not highly esteemed acquaintances who have been notorious as demagogical politicians, labor agitators, and unabashed repudiators. Among the "thoughtful and serious" are the riotous Debs and his admirer, Altgeld, the buffoonish Jerry Simpson, the long-winded Populist, Allen of Nebraska; "Coin Harvey," collector of funds for the Democratic party; Gompers, the rabid anti-expansionist; and George Fred Williams, the Massachusetts free silverite. There are in the list the names of some ultra-Populists from Kansas, some one-idead Prohibitionists, some college professors who dabble in socialism, of Howells, the novelist, who may be in search of material for a new book, and of some persons who will be out of place in the above-mentioned mixed company.

It is recorded that "every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented" rallied around David in the Cave Adullam. It is not stated that before doing so these men who were not pleased with the political and industrial conditions prevailing in Judea announced that they were "thoughtful and serious" Israelites, who believed they could do their country some good by taking "efficient action" with spear and sword. They may have issued such a manifesto, however, which has not been preserved.

It is a question whether this congress of all the isms which will convene at Buffalo in June will be able to agree on "united effort." There will be many men there with more obstinacy than intelligence, each of whom will be convinced that his panacea for saving the country and humanity is the only one that will work. The woman's righters, the State Socialists, the "16 to 1" fanatics, and the Drys may find it hard to "pool their issues." There will be lively debates. Therefore it has been provided that most of the meetings will be "for members of the conference alone," and that such reports "as may be deemed desirable" will be furnished the press. Any plain statements which free silverites may make about the utility of debased silver dollars for cheating creditors will be suppressed, ditto the inflammatory harangues of the Debsites.

If the "thoughtful and serious" men who are to meet at Buffalo do agree it will be for mischief, unless all of them agree to withdraw from the parties with which they are connected at present and attempt to get up a new national organization. If the ultra-free silverites were to get out of the Democratic party it would be able to rehabilitate itself, while if the adherents of all the isms were to combine they would not form a numerically dangerous party. It would have much gall and bitterness, but few votes. The real object of the conference, however, so far as "Coin" Harvey, Altgeld, and other "16 to 1" conferees are concerned, is to have a demonstration for the benefit of the free silver Democracy.

CHOATE CATECHES LONDON. Mr. Choate seems to have discovered the "open door" everywhere he has gone in England, and it would be strange if it were not so under the circumstances. When two peoples are eager to draw closer together the bonds of friendship of a common race it ought not to be difficult for their representatives to say pleasant things to each other on festal occasions. Apparently, also, Ambassador Choate is not filled with forebodings of national disaster in consequence of the expanding energies of the great country he represents. After a mere glance at the wilderness that has been turned into "a smiling and wealthy garden," America's Ambassador of good will found a sympathetic audience as he referred to "your brother Jonathan" starting out to see the world and donning "seven league—nay, seven hundred league—boots" and planting his footsteps on the isles of the sea.

CLOSING IN ON AGUINALDO.

General Wheaton and his flying column have been doing vigorous work since the beginning of the advance movement against the Filipino rebels. Yesterday's engagement is the most important since the bloody battle that marked the beginning of the outbreak. According to the official report of General Otis the Filipinos were 4,000 strong, and over 200 were killed, over 500 taken prisoners, and a much larger number wounded. The Filipinos have been completely routed in the region occupied by General Wheaton's forces, and he now holds Pasig, Taguig, Pateros, and the fortified village of Caitai, northwest of Pasig. The whole line of the Pasig River, with Bay Lake, is now in the hands of the Americans, and the total loss on our side has been slight as compared with that of the enemy.

The special significance of controlling the Pasig is the fact that it divides Aguinaldo's support and cuts his line of communication. On a minor scale the maneuver is a repetition of the opening up of the Mississippi during the civil war, from which dated the beginning of the Confederate downfall. Aguinaldo and the bulk of his forces are north of the Pasig, but his home is in Cavite, to the south, and much of his support is drawn from that region. Communication is now severed between these two portions of his following, which fact cannot fail to weaken his resistance materially.

The next thing in order is an aggressive movement upon Aguinaldo's headquarters at Malolos. The victorious American regiments should keep the rebels on the run and force them to unite in a final stand somewhere. The Manila and Dagupan railway should be taken, and with this and the river both in American hands it will be a comparatively simple matter to close in on Aguinaldo and compel his final surrender. If he escapes to the interior he cannot take any large number of his followers with him, for there is nothing that an army can long subsist on. A few days of such heavy punishment as that inflicted yesterday upon the rebel forces will probably break the resistance and bring the revolt to a speedy finish.

A NATURAL INCREASE IN IMPORTS. The imports for January of this year exceeded by nearly eight and a half millions those for January, 1898. Last month's imports exceeded those for the corresponding month of last year by a little over seven millions. This increase was to be expected. There is nothing alarming in it. The importations for the early months of last year were phenomenally low. Of the increase in January imports three millions is chargeable to sugar, great quantities of that article having been rushed in just prior to the enactment of the new tariff law. About two millions is chargeable to india rubber and different fibers, which are raw materials extensively used by American manufacturers. The importation of increased quantities of those commodities is a good sign. But while the January and February imports for this year are valued at 118½ millions, as against nearly 104 millions in the same months in 1898, the value of exports advanced from 201¼ to 207¾ millions. There is a favorable balance of trade for the first two months of 1899 of nearly 90 millions. That is not a bad showing. Nor is there anything to indicate that the favorable balance of trade will become uncomfortably small later in the year.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE'S SPEECH.

It is evident that Ambassador Choate is destined to be a prominent and influential figure in the greatest diplomatic center of the world—the court of St. James. The enthusiasm with which his maiden speech has been received by Englishmen and the tact and gracefulness of this utterance before the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain dispel all doubt as to his fitness to represent the United States in its new rôle as a world nation. Chicagoans have had personal evidence of the wit and eloquence of Mr. Choate as an orator, and those who know him will not be surprised that he has taken his English auditors by storm. Best of all, he has shown that he can combine judicious reticence with vigorous eloquence.

Mr. Choate's speech is fully as commendable for what it left unsaid as for what it put into words. At the outset the new Ambassador has informed the British nation that Americans do not want an alliance in any form, yet he has done so with a tact that has increased the cordiality of the friendship between the two nations. Though Lord Beresford was at his side, he wisely let the Chinese question alone; yet he came close enough to it to show unmistakably the position of the United States. The keynote of his speech was peace, and the only alliance that he countenanced was such alliance as may result from an independent pursuance of similar commercial policies and purposes. These are some of his words:

> I do not believe that, although friends, we shall ever cease to be rivals. In the future, as in the past, we on our side and you on yours will still press every advantage that can fairly be taken; but it shall be generous and loyal rivalry, and all questions, disputes, and controversies arising shall be settled by peaceful means, by negotiations, by arbitration, by any and every possible means except war. Our commercial interests differ only in degree; and it is—I won't say, as Lord Charles Beresford did, by putting fleets side by side—but by a common purpose and a united voice for us to command peace for the mutual support of the commerce of the two countries.

These sentences fairly represent the feeling of the United States toward Great Britain and toward the question of Chinese interests. The only alliance on behalf of the Asiatic open door must be one of coincident purpose and not of preconcerted treaty agreement. Each nation is bound to watch and safeguard such commercial interests as it possesses. England is already alarmed about its interests in Asia, for they are greater than ours. The United States has as yet no encroachment or grievance to resent. When we feel any encroachment there will be time enough to act upon it in our own way. It is not improbable that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may in the next few years find themselves acting side by side on behalf of commercial freedom for all nations on Chinese territory, but if so it will not be under the harness of a treaty alliance.

This is President McKinley's attitude, and Ambassador Choate has succeeded in expounding it to his British auditors with grace and tact, but also with all necessary clearness. The stand of the United States cannot fail to raise us in the estimation of Englishmen themselves, and the wiser heads among British statesmen are fully aware that such a course is best for both nations. The kind of friendship talked of by Ambassador Choate is the dignified and reserved kind that lasts and that can be counted upon. It promises nothing that it cannot fulfill and it creates no outside enmities. Nobody who reads Mr. Choate's speech can charge it with the slightest degree of coldness, nor can it be said that its cordiality is the empty effusiveness of what he humorously refers to as "extraordinarily festal occasions." He simply talked friendly common sense, and his utterance must be regarded as the official exposition of the doctrine of passive disapproval of Chinese partition, declared in the President's recent note to Italy. With that attitude Great Britain must be content, and the reception given Mr. Choate's speech indicates a willingness to look at the matter in the proper light.

NEWS AND NOTES.

China must begin to think that there is such a thing as an open door too many.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The management of the largest and newest hotel in Boston has just decided to exclude "drummers" or traveling salesmen from the house on the ground that it does not wish to have the lobby turned into a business office.

An unusual damage suit has been filed at Centralia, Mo., where Howard Larkin seeks to recover $1,500 from the Western Union Telegraph company because the "sinking" of its wires frightened his team and caused it to run away.

St. Petersburg is to have a novel kind of a museum—a building containing models of famous insane asylums and specimens of clothing and appliances used therein, together with the brains of lunatics preserved in alcohol, books, photographs, etc.

Last year the United States imported 2,286 horses, worth $200,000, and exported over 51,000 horses, worth $6,000,000. In 1890 this country imported 38,248 horses and exported only 3,500. The figures show a surprising development in one article of foreign trade.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Atlanta Constitution asserts that the following appears on the letterhead of a J. P. in one of the small towns of Georgia: "General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Coffins and Caskets, Livery and Feed Stable, Physician and Surgeon, Justice of the Peace, Licensed to Marry."

It is reported from Honolulu that just before the battleship Oregon sailed from that port for Manila the mascot pig Blanco, which was captured from the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon during the engagement off Santiago, was tenderly taken aboard the warship. It seems that Blanco's cloven hoofs were wearing off on the hard deck of the Oregon, and it was thought best to send the Spanish pig to the San Francisco Zoo.

On the same day on which news of the death of Lieutenant Alford of the Twentieth Kansas, who fell in the battle at Manila, was published, Miss Evelyn McCurdy of Lawrence, Kas., received in the mail a box of native-made handkerchiefs which had been sent by the Lieutenant. In each handkerchief was a Mauser rifle bullet, mounted as a pin—an ornament cruelly suggestive of the manner in which the brave officer lost his life.

James H. Hamrick, 76 years old, who died recently near Parsons, W. Va., was famous because of his knowledge of embalming, having, it is claimed, revived the Egyptian process. In his house are several mummies so preserved as to appear almost as natural as in life, the bodies having been secured from public institutions ten years ago. They are in glass cases. A negro's head, obtained in 1890 from a Cincinnati medical college, is exposed on a plaque, the beard and flesh being soft and pliable. About the exterior of the house and on trees are preserved birds and squirrels, while here and there in the yard is a snake coiled up as if to attack. —Philadelphia Record.

German physiology is attacking the intelligence of the ant. Professor Bethe of Strasburg thinks he has found a purely material reason for their recognizing each other. He cleansed ants taken from one hill in a solution of alcohol, dipped them in a decoction made of ants from another hill, and placed them on the strange hill. They were not attacked as strangers, even when of different color and conformation. On the other hand, ants treated in this manner when put back in their own hills were not recognized by their tribe, but at once attacked and killed. Professor Bethe infers from this that ants must give out some liquid whose odor guides them, and that each colony must have its own peculiar smell.—Troy Press.

The triple-screw system first adopted in the United States navy in the cruiser Columbia has given such satisfactory results that Commodore Melville, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Engineering, has concluded to use it in the three battleships of the Maine class. The advantages of the triple screws are certainly well proven, for Germany, France, and Russia would not have adopted the system in their new battleships. England has not yet built any vessels with triple screws, but it is believed she will soon follow the example of the United States navy. France began with the Dupuy de Lome, and now has twenty-one vessels actually in hand or completed with the triple screw; Russia has eighteen thus fitted, and Germany has thirteen. It is claimed by the advocates of the triple-screw system that the risk of disablement of the machinery is much reduced; the power to be applied to each shaft is diminished; the vital parts of the engines, the cylinders, can be brought much lower, and great economy in coal burning can be practiced by using only one screw, the center one, in ordinary cruising.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

PERSONALS.

Miss Caroline Hazard, the new President of Wellesley College, is herself not a college graduate. She is 42 years old.

George Frederick Watts, the English artist, who is now 82, was Ellen Terry's first husband, a fact not generally known.

The Chinese pronounce their Dowager Empress the most beautiful woman whom the Celestial kingdom has ever known.

Rudyard Kipling has but one sister, and she is now engaged to an English army officer in the staff corps stationed somewhere in India.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, was able not long ago to present to the Czar copies of his book "Through Asia" in six languages.

Governor Roosevelt has always been a great smoker, but has recently had to give up this luxury for the time being, owing to some slight throat trouble.

Gerald Du Maurier, son of the late author and artist, is now playing "Zouzou," the handsome young dragoon of the guard, in Beerbohm Tree's production of "Trilby."

Andrew Oleson, the chief diver engaged on the wreck of the Maine, recovered a plain gold ring from one of the unrecognized victims. The ring bears the inscription 'Sept. 24, 1867, C. E. F. to ——.' The initials of the recipient are withheld to prevent fraudulent identification.

Mlle. Lucile Faure, daughter of the late President of the French Republic, intended to take the veil after her father's death. It is said, but friends dissuaded her, and now she proposes to continue her work as a lay sister of charitable institutions and, in addition, will do some literary work.

The Empress of Japan has privileges accorded to none of her predecessors. She is allowed to eat at the same table with the Emperor, and he consults her in regard to political matters. The Empress is fond of horseback riding, and also exercises every day in her private gymnasium.

After the death of the poet Conrad Ferdinand Meyer in Zurich, it was found that his property, which he had said amounted to 1,137,000 francs, was worth a great deal more. There is a law in Switzerland that if a man understates his possessions the state is entitled to one-half the sum not confessed to.

Miss Kingsley, the explorer, was once the recipient of an uncomfortable present. It consisted of a consignment of 300 husbands, the gift of a savage chief. To refuse such a delicate attention without giving offense was one of the most embarrassing problems Miss Kingsley has ever been called upon to solve.

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS

The statement of General Shafter that Reed's head is swelling may be correct, but Shafter is hardly the man to bring such a charge against any man in the world.—Peoria Herald.

It must be a relief at Manila to send away for home the last of the Spanish prisoners. Every day sees an improvement in the situation of the American forces.—Springfield News.

One of the good things to be said of the recent Congress is that while the Republicans did not control it in both branches, it supported the President in all measures for the war.—Quincy Whig.

Governor Tanner has at last proposed a measure that will meet with the approbation of respectable people. He has prepared a message setting forth in detail the wretched and dilapidated condition of the Lincoln monument and the crying need of an appropriation to properly repair and renovate it.—Bloomington Bulletin.

Schuyler Colfax, son of the former Vice President of the United States of that name and now Mayor of South Bend, is a candidate for Governor of Indiana before the next Republican State convention. Mr. Colfax is said to have displayed considerable ability as a politician, and is especially strong with labor organizations, as he has been their stanch friend.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Democracy's Representation in the New Senate Is Confined to the Old Slave States.

All the vacancies in the Senate of the Congress which went into official existence on March 4 are filled except five. These are in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Utah, and California, which have deadlocks over the election of candidates, and Florida, whose Legislature will not meet until next month. When all the seats are filled the Republicans will have fifty-five of them, and the other thirty-five will be divided up among the Democrats, Populists, silverites, independents, and other elements. Of these thirty-five minority members the Democrats will have the largest number, of course, but their number will be so small that it could lose or gain four or five seats without making any especial difference to itself or to any other party.

A striking fact in connection with the new Senate will be that the Democrats will have no members outside of the old slave States except in Utah, the State of the other "twin relic." All the old confederate States will have a solid Democratic delegation in the Senate except North Carolina, which has one Republican and one Populist. Of the slave States which were not in the confederacy, Missouri has two Democratic Senators. Of the other ex-slave States which clung to the union, Kentucky has one Republican and one Democrat in the Senate. Delaware will have one Republican when the election takes place, and has one Democrat. Maryland has two Republicans, and West Virginia, which was the union end of the Old Dominion, and which was erected into a State during the secession war, has two Republicans.

The striking fact is that in the Senate the Democratic membership in the present Congress will be restricted to the States of the old slavery group and to Utah. The Democracy is confined to one section of the country. From the entire list of Eastern, middle Western, Western (except Missouri and Utah), and Pacific States, the Democracy is entirely excluded, although some of the far Western States have some members who are "equally as bad" as the Democrats—Populists, independents, silverites, and nondescripts, who belong to one faction or another of the base money aggregation. In all its 100 years of history the Democratic party was never shut out so rigidly and emphatically from the larger division of the union as it is at the present time. The Democracy is a sectional party. Moreover, it has a footing in the smaller section of the country only, and even in that section, as the break in Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky shows, the people are abandoning it. The figures of the membership of the Senate which has just come into official existence tell a striking story as to the follies and vices of Democratic policy and leadership.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dividing Up the Chinese Coast.

The process of partitioning the Chinese Empire has not gone far in respect to the amount of land actually appropriated by the powers. Russia is, indeed, the only power that has actually taken possession of a considerable area, and the four hundred thousand or more square miles which she has practically annexed are not one-tenth of the whole, and their population is probably not more than one-twentieth of the whole. The seizures or purchases or leases of all the other powers put together do not amount to one-tenth as much as Russia's.

In respect to the situation of the foreign seizures, however, the case is far different. Practically the whole coast of China has been taken by the powers, leaving the independent part of the empire a mere "hinterland." Thus Russia has all the coast from the Corean boundary to the Great Wall. From the latter to the mouth of the Yellow River, including the direct entrance to Peking, the coast is unappropriated, but has numerous claimants. From the Yellow River eastward the British station at Wei-Hai-Wei commands the northern coast of the Shan-Tung promontory, and then the German station at Kiao Chou similarly commands the southern coast. The next province is Kiang-Su, with Shanghai and the mouth of the Yangtse River, and its coast is almost as British as that of Kent. Che-Kiang follows, at the south, with Chusan and San-Moon, divided between Great Britain and Italy. The coast of Fo-Kien lies opposite to the Japanese island of Formosa, and already bears a Japanese cavear. Finally, there is Quang-Tung, of which the northern and central parts, including Mirs Bay and Kow-Loon, are under the British flag, and the rest, including the Lien-Chow Peninsula, has been leased to France. And that brings us to Tonquin. The two hundred miles or less of the coast of Pe-Chi-Li are all of the whole coast that China can now call her own.

It goes without saying that, with the coast thus taken, the interior land will be speedily reduced to the status of mere dependencies upon the powers that control its approach to the sea. There is good reason to suppose, too, that the ultimate partitioning of the "hinterland" will not be devoid of causes of dispute between the partitioning powers. Nine-tenths of the controversies in Africa have been about the inland regions, and the same will be true of China. It is comparatively easy to divide the coast and to control it. There warships are all-powerful and all-sufficient. But far inland, where ships cannot go, it will be a different and far more difficult matter, first to divide the land between the powers and then to govern it after it is divided.—New York Tribune.

Telephones Here and Abroad.

It would seem that there is not another country in the world which is so considerate of capital and the privileges that capital has come to acquire as the United States. Almost from the moment of the introduction of the telephone it became in Europe more or less of a public service, or state as against a private monopoly; but it continues to be not merely a private monopoly in the most progressive State of the American union, but a private monopoly, unregulated by the public authority. And we are now actually listening to the superannuated suggestion of resorting to competition for the restraint of what is essentially a monopolistic enterprise, and admitting competing telephone companies into the various cities and towns, to the further multiplication of poles and wires and the general unsightliness and inconvenience of the public ways.

The British government, on the other hand, is about to take a long step forward in establishing a state telephone service in connection with the postal and postal telegraph service. A national system of telephone lines was instituted by that government in 1895, but on a somewhat restricted scale. This is now to be comprehensively extended. So recent London dispatches state, details of a government scheme for the expenditure of $10,000,000 in developing telephonic communication in the United Kingdom have been presented to the House of Commons, and the plan was approved by that body. It is further stated that this step is welcomed as a death-blow to the private telephone company, which was left in the field by the government's restricted establishment of 1895—which is hardly to be wondered at, since uncertainty as to what the government would do prevented the private monopoly from adequately developing the system. Great Britain will now, accordingly, take its place with France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden among the states which in large part or entirely own and operate the telephone service within their borders.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Aims to Correct Flagrant Pension Abuses.

The passing of a new pension law in the closing hours of the last Congress escaped the attention of the country. It was not much of a law, so far as reform goes, yet, such as it is, the Pension Commissioner is grateful for its enactment. Some glaring abuses may now be prevented, although those struck at are not the cause of the vast money expenditure of the government in pensions.

One abuse the new law will strangle is the practice of some veterans in entering soldiers' homes and enjoying their pensions without contributing to the support of wives and children. Hereafter the deserted wife of a pensioner will be able to draw half of the pension, and where there is no wife, but a deserted minor child, half the pension will go to the child. That is a wholesome piece of legislation.

The new law also strikes at the old abuse of marriages for the sake of widows' pensions, but in a feeble way. The records of the bureau contain many cases of young women who have married aged soldiers and then deserted them, their purpose being to wait until the husband's death and then to draw a widow's pension. A case recently became known where a soldier of the Indian war in 1836-'37, pensioned at $8 a month under the act of 1892, had married five wives, the last one being a maid of 17 when united to the veteran of 76. The old man died a few months after the last union and the widow, should she live as long as he did, will be a recipient of the government bounty until 1960.

The bureau wishes to stop such marriages, or rather to prevent widows like the one mentioned from drawing pensions. The new law provides that hereafter no pension shall be paid to the widow of a soldier, sailor, marine, etc., unless it is proved the marriage was contracted before the passage of this act, or unless the wife shall have lived with such person from the date of the marriage to the date of his death. Were it not for the proviso all marriages with veterans would fail to result in widows' pensions unless they had been contracted prior to the passage of the law, but evidently the scope of the reform is to be limited to such wives, who, married to pensioners hereafter, may desert their husbands. The new law does not affect such cases as that of the child wife of the Indian war veteran.

While the law does not go far enough, it ought to check marriages with aged veterans by young, designing women, or at least deprive them of the prospective widows' bounty which is often the real incentive to such unions. That the purpose of the act is to strike only at confirmed abuses is evident from the fact that it does not apply to the soldiers of the recent Spanish war or to regulars now in the service.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The Risk of a Crash.

In two months this year there have been placed on the market, the New York Financial Chronicle shows, $1,048,800,000 of industrial or new trust securities. This does not include $403,000,000 in various projects, planned, started, often organized, but not completed.

These issues, made in only two months, put on the market and sold to the public, are larger in the aggregate than all the industrial securities floated in all of 1898, which were in all $916,176,000. These issues in two months are greater than all the listings, shares, and bonds together, made in any year on the New York Stock Exchange, except one.

In two months, of one particularly risky class of security, valued and organized on a new basis, whose future cannot be predicted, the American investor has been asked to take more in sixty days than he has before taken in a year of all securities, including the soundest.

JOSEPH MEDILL IS DEAD.

EDITOR IN CHIEF OF "THE TRIBUNE" PASSES AWAY IN SAN ANTONIO.

Brief Illness, Following a Long Period of Feeble Health, Results Fatally—Heart Failure Announced as the Immediate Cause — He Would Have Been Seventy-six Years Old Next Month—Sketch of His Long Career as a Journalist.

Joseph Medill, editor-in-chief of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hotel Menger, San Antonio, Tex., aged 75 years 11 months and 10 days.

Early last December Mr. Medill, on the advice of his physician, resolved to try the winter climate of Texas. But it was of little avail and last week symptoms of the beginning of the end became apparent. Members of the family in Washington, D. C., and in Chicago were notified, but when arrangements had been made to go to San Antonio a telegram was received from Mr. Medill himself saying there was no cause for alarm, that he felt much better, and would be on his way to Chicago in a few days.

Reassuring messages of this character followed daily until Wednesday. Then Mr. R. W. Patterson and Mr. R. S. McCormick started from Chicago and Mrs. R. W. Patterson from Washington for San Antonio. Almost immediately after they had left another telegram came saying that Mr. Medill was a little better.

The next message, arriving at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, announced his sudden but peaceful death.

At the bedside when dissolution came were Rutherford R. McCormick, a grandson; Dr. Toras Sarkisian, his private physician; and Drs. Hicks and Paschal of San Antonio. Mr. Medill was conscious to the last.

Statement by the Physician.

The story of Mr. Medill's illness is told by his physician as follows:

"The immediate cause of death was heart failure, underlying which was an organic heart lesion. Up to ten days ago Mr. Medill was doing as well as could be expected, but although confined to his room he was not, strictly speaking, a sick man. Since last Sunday, however, this indisposition grew on him more and more, and he was confined to his bed. His condition during this time was not discouraging. The physicians were in hopes Mr. Medill would be able to resume his journey home. Until last Tuesday evening there were no threatening symptoms, but from that time on his heart began to flag. The usual remedies, such as digitalis, strychnine, and nitro glycerine were reported to as the nature of the disease demanded.

"On Wednesday morning Mr. Medill's condition was not encouraging, but soon he responded to the heart tonics. Towards the evening of Wednesday the heart grew feebler and feebler, still responding, however, to stimulants. Mr. Medill passed a pretty fair night, and when he awoke had his coffee and read his morning papers with his usual interest. To the last he did not lose consciousness, though inclined a little to drowsiness. The end was sudden, but not unexpected."

The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Mr. Medill's Early Life.

Joseph Medill was of Scotch-Irish stock. His father, William Medill, came to America in 1819, and settled in St. John, N. B. Here Joseph Medill was born on April 6, 1823. Nine years later the family removed to Stark County, O., and it was there on a farm that he received such schooling as the fates were to allow him. He attended the district school in the winter and read books the year through. The father was neither rich nor rugged, and besides two sisters there were three younger brothers, whose upbringing devolved in some measure on Joseph. The latter passed quickly through the district schools, and an academy, and began to prepare for college, but in the midst of this preparation misfortune by fire befell the family, and the young man turned directly to the business of his life.

This he had decided was to be the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and formed a partnership with George W. McIlvaine of New Philadelphia, who at the time of his death some years ago was Chief Justice of Ohio. Many of the young men with whom he was associated in the practice of law attained national prominence. Among them were Chief Justice Chase, John A. Bingham, United States Minister to Japan; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the rebellion; George E. Pugh, United States Senator from Ohio; John McSweeney, the criminal lawyer of northern Ohio; and ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, who died in Cleveland in 1896.

Turns to Journalism.

But the law was not Mr. Medill's métier. Instinct more than design turned him aside into journalism. Among the young lawyer's friends was, of course, the editor of the local paper, whose office was a favorite resort for the bright young men of the town. Visiting him, Mr. Medill caught that smell of printer's ink which, once inoculated in the human system, as he once remarked, possesses its victim until death. He learned to set type and work a hand press, at first for fun, then seriously, and almost before he knew it he was at once a printer and editor. Then fate came forward once more to point the way. The three younger brothers were growing up without a career. A newspaper in the family would supply this defect. Joseph Medill found means to buy a plant at Coshocton in 1849, installing himself as editor and his brothers as assistants in various capacities. In his own language, "The law lingered a little while to reclaim the recusant, but he had tasted the delights of Franklin's nectar and he never returned."

The paper he bought was called the Coshocton Whig, but Mr. Medill changed it to the Coshocton Republican. This journal gave free exercise to its new editor's taste and talents for politics, and with its aid the Republicans carried the county, which had always been Democratic. Most likely the campaign which followed the purchase of the Coshocton paper had a determining effect upon his subsequent career. He conducted the campaign to win by giving the enemy hard blows. He was assaulted several times while returning from his office, but with the exception of receiving some severe cuts and bruises he passed through the ordeal unscathed. He was frequently called to account personally in his office by aggrieved Democrats, but he made no change in the tone of the editorials. His success in electing the Whig ticket and giving the Democrats their first defeat in that county was the triumph which fixed his future course.

Founds Cleveland Leader.

At the end of two years Mr. Medill sold the Coshocton Republican and with the purchase money and some more removed to Cleveland, O. There was in Cleveland at that time no Whig morning paper, but there was an evening paper of that faith, and also a Free Soil paper. Mr. Medill established a morning paper, which he named the Daily Forest City. A year later he consolidated it with a Free Soil journal and named it the Cleveland Leader. This was the beginning of Mr. Medill's experience with daily journalism.

A crisis was drawing near in the politics of the nation. Mr. Medill was a Whig by education and a radical by sentiments. On his arrival in Cleveland he found northern Ohio divided into three parts—Democratic, Free Soil, and Whig. He set out within a year to unite the Whigs and Free-Soilers into one party. It was not easy work. The councils of the Whigs were badly divided, and in Ohio, as in the nation at large, the conservative element controlled the machine and predominated. It was this preponderance which effected the nomination at Baltimore of General Winfield Scott on a pro-slavery platform, and a logical result was the defeat of the hero of the Mexican war in the Whig State of Ohio by a plurality of more than 30,000.

In the summer following the disastrous Scott-Pierce campaign Mr. Medill went to Columbus, a delegate to the Whig convention to nominate a candidate for Governor. By this time the Free Soil Whigs were a compact and determined minority of their party. One hundred strong, they rose in the convention and demanded the nomination of an anti-slavery Whig named Lewis for Governor, a neighbor of John Sherman, who was a prominent radical delegate in the convention and a strong Lewis man. But the conservative Whigs from southern and central Ohio were in control, and instead of Lewis they nominated Nelson Barriere, a conservative French-American. The radicals voted for Lewis, and when the poll was counted there was not much trace left of either. Barriere got about 80,000, Lewis 50,000, and the Democrats 150,000 votes. That was the end of the Whig party in Ohio.

Helps Form Republican Party.

Shortly after Scott's crushing defeat and before Senator Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill had set the abolitionists wild Mr. Medill wrote letters to the leaders of the disorganized Whig party asking if they would assist in the formation of a new Republican party on the ruins of the old Whig organization. First of all he wrote to Horace Greeley, with whom he for some years had had a considerable intimacy. He had been a correspondent of the New York Tribune, had visited Mr. Greeley in New York (it was on the occasion of one of those visits more than forty years ago that Mr. Medill had been introduced by "the chief" to Mr. Dana), and when Mr. Greeley in his lecturing tour in 1853 visited the Western Reserve it was Mr. Medill who entertained him.

Mr. Greeley's reply to Mr. Medill was destroyed by the fire of 1871, which destroyed it, together with a thousand letters from prominent men, including Lincoln. In its place Mr. Medill retained only such a version as his tenacious memory could supply. Mr. Greeley wrote:

Go ahead, my friend, with your proposed Republican party and God bless you. I hope you will have the best of luck. The time has indeed come to bury our beloved party; it is dead. But we have many fool friends who insist it is only in a comatose state and will recover, but I tell them it is dead—still, I dare not yet in New York announce the demise of the party and call for the organization of a new one. But do you go ahead on the Western reserve and commence the work. I like the name for it [Republican]. I was opposed to J. Watson Webb when he changed the name Democratic-Republican to Whig, but at that time he had the public ear. If you can get the name Republican started in the West it will grow in the East. I fully agree to the new name and the new christening.

Replies of Other Leaders.

Some other replies were interesting. J. Watson Webb clung to the name of "Whig." "It is," he said, "a good enough standard. It is the standard under which the best battles for liberty have been won among the English-speaking people, and especially I see no reason for assuming the name under which imperial Rome fell."

Thurlow Weed curtly made answer that in his opinion the time had not yet come for the reorganization of the Whig party; the party had survived defeat before and would survive again. "He scolded me," Mr. Medill put it, "for running away, and said the old Whig guard of New York had no intention of changing standards."

William H. Seward answered briefly: "Go ahead and try it. The name is a good one."

Various replies came from Mr. Medill's other correspondents. Some of them were editors in Pennsylvania and others in the mid-Western States. Nearly all were desirous of the proposed change, but none of them had courage to take part in the initiative. A few repudiated the idea altogether. John Defreese, editor of the Indianapolis Journal, afterward Public Printer under Lincoln and an intimate friend of the President, answered the Whigs in his State were so blue he did not dare mention such a scheme, but he would talk with Mr. Medill about it later on.

Meanwhile Mr. Medill in his own paper, the Forest City, was urging the same cause day by day; demanding the reorganization of the Whig party and the restoration of the "National Republican party." He found many ready for the change, not only among the Whigs but also among the liberal Democrats of the Silas Wright school, who had been alarmed by Senator Douglas' open advocacy of the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Birth of Republican Party.

Affairs were in this shape when one night in March, 1854, Mr. Medill called a meeting, in the office of the Cleveland Leader, of leading men of the three parties—Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. The summons was in a measure secret and addressed only to men whom Mr. Medill thought he could trust as friends of a new party with a new name. About twenty responded. Mr. Medill disclosed his object and frankly broached the proposition to organize a new party out of the elements represented at the meeting, and name it the "Republican party." Much discussion followed, chiefly concerning the name. Mr. Chase was known to be opposed to it. He argued that the new name should be "Free Democracy" (as against "Slave Democracy"). About a dozen men were won over from the Chase side, and when a vote was taken about midnight two-thirds of those present assented to the Medill proposition, which was reduced to form about thus:

Name of the new party: National Republican.

Platform: No more slave States; no more slave territory; resistance to pro-slavery agression; slavery is sectional; liberty is national.

This platform was written in part by Mr. Medill and part by Rufus Spaulding, and the last two clauses by John C. Vaughn. This has been set down as the beginning of the Republican party: Time, March, 1854; place, the editorial den of Joseph Medill in the Cleveland Leader Building.

Before the meeting in the Leader office adjourned the delegates arranged for a larger meeting in public, to be held in a hall near the town square. The pioneers were to stand together and to oppose any attempt to change the proposed new name. Meantime, the first meeting and its objects and performances were to be kept secret. The second meeting was held before the end of March, 1854, but the secret could not have been kept, for by that time the name "Republican" had spread over the West, and meetings had been held in various cities advocating the new party and the new name. These cities are as numerous as those which

—— claim the living Homer begged his bread.

Of whom the living Homer begged his bread.

Out of them all rose a discordant chorus of claims for the honor. "It is not strictly true," Mr. Medill once said, "that we were first to announce in public the new party and the new name; but it is a fact that none of the other meetings in any State antedated our little gathering in the Leader office in March, 1854."

Chase Was Unreconciled.

Mr. Medill said Salmon P. Chase was never reconciled to his defeat about the name. "Chase came to me afterwards," he said, "to persuade me to change the name. 'I tell you now,' he said, 'you must change that name or I shan't go with you, and I'll get my friends to withdraw or keep out of it.' But Chase came in when he couldn't help himself. He grumbled for years and finally went back to the Democratic party, to which in spirit he belonged all the time. He admired the form of the loose Greek federation rather than that of the firm and compact Roman republic. And that, I think, has been the real basis of every defection from the Republican party—not the tariff or any such issue, but the question of the relative rights and powers of the States. It was the name National Republican which drew the party together forty years ago, and when that name is gone there won't be much left to hold the party together."

Again, Mr. Medill once said, in a somewhat facetious mood: "The honor of giving birth to the Republican party ought to be divided between Stephen A. Douglas and myself. I began by preaching the death of the Whig party in my little Whig paper; Douglas hastened it by pulling down the bars and letting the South into the free territory, and the North united under the name of National Republican to drive them out of it."

Buys into "Chicago Tribune."

In the winter of 1854-'55 Mr. Medill received a call from Captain J. D. Webster, afterward General Webster and chief of Grant's staff at Shiloh. Captain Webster owned an interest in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and was in need of a managing editor. He persuaded Mr. Medill to visit Chicago and look over the field. It was a change for the young Ohioan from the finished elegance of Cleveland to the turmoil of the prairie metropolis, but he liked it because he foresaw a great city to be built on that quagmire near the head of the lake in his own day. He bought an interest in THE TRIBUNE, and before that transaction was consummated met Dr. C. H. Ray of Galena, who bore a letter from Horace Greeley to Mr. Medill urging him to join Ray in starting a new paper in Chicago. The outcome of this was that Dr. Ray bought into THE TRIBUNE also.

Mr. Medill and Dr. Ray met in the rotunda of the old Tremont House and were made acquainted with each other by the late John R. Drake, then one of the proprietors of that hotel. A comparison of views led to the determination to invest in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Medill, being the first to purchase, became the pioneer in the work of reorganization which followed—his connection with the paper as a proprietor dating from June 18, 1855—with Dr. Ray a close second.

The process of "taking hold" on the part of Mr. Medill seems to have been a gradual one, as THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, July 21—a month after his accession to the proprietorship—contained an editorial announcment of the retirement from the position of "editor and publisher" of Thomas A. Stewart, who had been connected with the paper from its origin, as he had also been associated with its predecessor, the Gem of the Prairie, from 1845. The step was rendered necessary by failing health, which Mr. Stewart hoped might be benefited by engaging in rural pursuits. This hope was not realized, however, as he died in September, 1858.

Mr. Medill sold his interest in the Cleveland Leader to Edwin Cowles. A brother of the latter, Alfred Cowles, came to Chicago with Mr. Medill. After acting as bookkeeper for the firm about a year Mr. Cowles bought a one-third interest in the paper. It was then owned by Dr. Ray, Mr. Medill, and Mr. Cowles in three equal shares. Dr. Ray was the chief editor and Mr. Medill was managing editor. The local force consisted of one man, and it was expected of the managing editor to do all the other work outside of the editorial columns.

At this time Mr. Medill was 32 years of age and in superb health. He saw the first paper off the press in the morning and was at his work again by noon the same day. In the midst of this round of labor he found time to take an active interest in the political events which preceded the great campaign between Lincoln and Douglas in 1858 for the United States Senate.

Changes in the Property.

After that campaign THE TRIBUNE was consolidated with the Democratic Press. "Deacon" Bross, who was afterward Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, and John L. Scripps were taken into the partnership. Mr. Medill continued as managing editor, and his work was not lightened by the consolidation, for the paper grew with the growth of the city, and the campaign of 1860, with the paper as an ardent champion of Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for President, added to the labors of every one connected with its management. About this time the Chicago Democrat subscription list and good will was transferred to THE TRIBUNE, and thus the latter became the direct successor to the first newspaper ever published in the City of Chicago. It had previously absorbed the Gem of the Prairie, the Democratic Press, and the Western Citizen, or Free West (Zebina Eastman's paper)—the last having been consolidated with THE TRIBUNE's weekly edition in 1856.

THE TRIBUNE company was formally incorporated by special act of the Legislature Feb. 18, 1861, the incorporators being John L. Scripps and William Bross, who had come in with the Democratic Press; and Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill, and Alfred Cowles, proprietors of original TRIBUNE stock, with William H. Rand as a stockholder. The capital stock was placed at $200,000—or 200 shares of a par value of $1,000 a share—and this has never been changed.

THE TRIBUNE was as near a coöperative enterprise during these years as could be attained. Dr. Ray, Mr. Medill, Governor Bross, and Mr. Scripps each possessed the veto power on articles for publication. Mr. Cowles, the fifth partner, had charge of the business office.

In the Editorial Chair.

Dr. Ray became editor-in-chief on the retirement of Mr. Scripps in 1861 to take the Postmastership of Chicago. On Nov. 20, 1863, he sold out his interest and withdrew from the paper, being succeeded by Mr. Medill. After being engaged in other pursuits of a speculative character some eighteen months Dr. Ray again became associated with THE TRIBUNE as an editorial writer in May, 1865, but withdrew a few weeks later. About the beginning of 1868 he assumed the editorship of the Chicago Evening Post (not the present paper of that name), remaining until his death on Sept. 23, 1870.

Mr. Medill occupied the position of editor-in-chief from the retirement of Dr. Ray in November, 1863, until Aug. 1, 1866, when he gave place to Horace White, now editor of the New York Evening Post, his administration covering the last two years of the war and the first year in the period of reconstruction.

The administration of Horace White as editor-in-chief continued from August, 1866, to October, 1874. During this period (viz.: in May, 1869) occurred the removal of THE TRIBUNE establishment from the quarters it had so long occupied in Clark street to a new four-story building which the company had erected on the site of its present home; also the great fire of 1871. Under Mr. White's management the paper supported General Grant for the Presidency in 1868, but in 1872 joined in the so-called "Liberal Republican" movement, supporting Horace Greeley. It continued to advocate this line of policy until October, 1874, when Mr. White was succeeded by Mr. Medill.

Controls "The Tribune."

By his election to membership in the constitutional convention in 1869 Mr. Medill found it necessary to give up for the time a portion of his editorial responsibility, and when he was elected Mayor after the great fire he practically gave up the joint editorial responsibility. On his retirement from the Mayoralty by reason of limit in 1873 he went to Europe to seek in foreign travel a restoration of his health, and in 1874, while still abroad, he secured control of the majority of the capital stock of THE TRIBUNE company. He at once returned and became its editor-in-chief. His brother, Samuel J. Medill, was brought from Washington, where he was serving as Washington correspondent for the paper, and made managing editor.

In announcing this step in the issue of THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 9, 1874, Mr. Medill said:

"THE TRIBUNE hereafter will be, as it formerly was under my direction, an independent Republican journal. It will be the organ of no man however high, no clique or ring however influential, or faction however fanatical or demonstrative. . . . Looking at the individual composition of the two parties . . . and at their respective records and underlying principles, I cannot hesitate to give decided preference to the Republican party. Hence THE TRIBUNE will be conducted as a Republican journal."

The purchase of the control in THE TRIBUNE company may be said to have marked the beginning of the last era of Mr. Medill's newspaper life. For the last twenty-five years, since 1874, he directed the control of the newspaper, and his active conduct of the general editorial policy continued to the end. The two other joint proprietors who held interests in the paper after Mr. Medill had secured control—Mr. Cowles and Governor Bross—are both dead. Mr. Cowles died in 1889, and Governor Bross, in paying his last tribute of respect to Mr. Cowles, stood with head uncovered too long in the rain and followed Mr. Cowles within a month.

In the Civil War Period.

Mr. Medill's relations with THE TRIBUNE have been briefly traced through, but his work during the civil war period is yet to be outlined. He became a factor in the public affairs of Chicago and of Illinois before hostilities broke out. THE TRIBUNE stood for the preservation of the union in that uncertain period when public sentiment in the North was slowly feeling its way to the time when it should sustain the President in his call for troops. In THE TRIBUNE in those days, as always, Mr. Medill wrote "the United States is" and spelled Nation with a capital "N." He was a nationalist and a believer in Alexander Hamilton. He had evidenced his strength of feeling for the union when at the age of 18 years he organized a company of volunteers at Coshocton, O., for service in the Mexican war. There was some dispute as to who should be Captain among the young soldiers, with the result the rival candidates gave way and Mr. Medill was elected to command the company, which was ready to start for the front, but the victories so rapidly won by General Taylor made it unnecessary and the company was mustered out without having crossed the Mexican border.

Mr. Medill was one of the organizers of the powerful and influential Union Defense committee, which became, during the civil war, the mainstay of the government in this section. In another bit of war history he bore a prominent part, being consulted along with Lieutenant Governor Bross and others connected with THE TRIBUNE, at the time the Camp Douglas plot was discovered in 1864. While riding on a street car Governor Bross overheard a conversation between two of the conspirators, which he reported to General Sweet. Major E. R. P. Shurley, the Adjutant General at the camp, took hold of the matter with General Sweet, and with the aid of federal detectives and a few ex-Confederates who had renewed their allegiance to the old flag the details of the plot were laid bare. Maurice Langhorne, now a practicing lawyer in Chicago, was one of the Southerners who rendered valuable assistance in this respect. Governor Bross and his associates kept the secret closely, despite the temptation to make a journalistic spread over it, and it was not until the ringleaders were all in custody and the conspiracy thwarted that the story was told in THE TRIBUNE. When the exposure came the city was aroused as it had never been before. The citizens formed home guard organizations and the garrison at Camp Douglas was increased in a manner which made it plain to the prisoners and their outside allies that further effort would be useless.

Interest in Volunteers.

Of course, Mr. Medill took a keen interest in the recruiting and enlistment of the volunteer regiments in the city. This was more especially the case with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel John F. Farnsworth, at that time the member of Congress from this district. G Company was assigned to Chicago and was organized by William H. Medill as Captain, George A. Forsyth as First Lieutenant, and Dennis J. Hynes as Second Lieutenant, and twenty of its members were enlisted from THE TRIBUNE office. Mr. Medill consulted with Colonel Farnsworth and procured the position of Lieutenant Colonel for William Gamble, a regular army man of seventeen years' standing, at that time connected with the engineering department of the city.

Mr. Medill always kept his interest in this regiment through his efforts in its behalf and also because of his brother William's connection with it. After the battle of Antietam, Captain Medill was promoted to Major, and Lieutenant Hynes succeeded him as Captain of G Company. It was at Antietam, too, that Mr. Medill's youngest brother, Samuel J. Medill, joined G Company and participated in the battle. He was compelled to accept a discharge on account of rheumatism a few months later.

Major Medill, after passing through all the campaigns of his regiment, was mortally wounded at an engagement at Williamsport, Md., on the Fourth of July and died in the hospital at Frederick City, Md., five days later.

Friendship with Lincoln.

It was long before the war that Mr. Medill made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln and formed a friendship which endured to the end of the President's life. Early in 1856 a convention of anti-Nebraska editors of Illinois was held in Decatur, which was attended by Abraham Lincoln, who made a characteristic speech. A platform was adopted and a delegate State convention was called to be held in Bloomington on May 29 of that year. It was at this convention that Lincoln made his great speech which by its magnetic power and convincing eloquence so aroused everybody that the reporters forgot to make a report of it. THE TRIBUNE was represented in the convention both on the floor and at the reporters' table. Mr. Medill, although a delegate, was also present to report its proceedings. The current of events in the convention cast Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Medill much together.

In those days Mr. Lincoln was described as a gawky, joke-telling, ill-dressed, modest, astute country lawyer, who had some business in the courts of Chicago. He used to give a few hours now and then to Leonard Volk, the sculptor, who seemed to see and know the future greatness of the man. But oftener than to any other place in Chicago, outside of court hours, Mr. Lincoln would go to THE TRIBUNE office, and climb the stairs, and sit in the literary workshop of Mr. Medill, with his feet on the edge of the editor's desk. It was in these conferences that Mr. Medill would press upon Mr. Lincoln the duty of taking the most advanced position on the paramount issue of the time, the effectual reconciliation of the constitution with the true principles of national sovereignty and universal individual rights.

Mr. Medill was the first to insist that the soldier should not lose his right to vote, and the value of the soldier vote in those days was great.

Finding Temporary Quarters.

When the fire of Oct. 9, 1871, swept over the city almost the first thought of Mr. Medill was for THE TRIBUNE. When, early on the morning following the outbreak of the flames he fought his way from his residence on the West Side to the office of his paper, he found the entire force at work preparing the story of the disaster to the city. Though the flames were even then burning all around THE TRIBUNE office, no one supposed that the building, which was fireproof, would succumb. Mr. Medill feared the blazing embers falling on the roof might, despite the cement covering warranted to stand a temperature of 300 degrees, ignite. He at once began to prepare for a hasty removal of the files and such other articles as could be taken readily to a place of safety. In a short time McVicker's Theater was a ruin, and the flames from the burning playhouse swept over THE TRIBUNE structure. It withstood the fiery attack for a short time, then succumbed.

By noon on the same day Mr. Medill was busy searching for a temporary home for his paper. The only hope of a shelter for the plant was on the West Side, and there, after a time, he secured a building. It was an antiquated printing shop at 15 Canal street. Arrangements were at once made to issue THE TRIBUNE from that haven of refuge. The building Mr. Medill secured had been a job printing office, the type was limited in quantity, and the press was badly suited for the issuing of a daily paper. Yet he set to work energetically to overcome the obstacles. All that Monday afternoon and night was spent at the task. On the second day Mr. Medill rallied the entire force of his employés around him and went to work. The result was the reappearance of THE TRIBUNE on the following morning, Wednesday, Oct. 12.

Mayor of Chicago.

Mr. Medill took up the duties of Mayor of Chicago on Dec. 4, 1871, eight weeks after the great fire. The work that had devolved on him and his coworkers as a result of the burning out of the entire TRIBUNE plant was tremendous, and the nomination for the Mayoralty came as a surprise. At first he was disinclined to accept it. The convention was held in the old West Side High School Building. Mr. Medill was not present, but was at work in THE TRIBUNE office helping to get in some much-needed machinery to take the place of that which had been destroyed. Somebody came in and told him he had been nominated for Mayor. Presently a big committee came rushing into the office and announced to him what the convention had done unanimously.

Mr. Medill requested the committee to return to the convention and notify it of his declination of the nomination. The committee replied the convention had finished its work and had adjourned sine die. Carter H. Harrison was one of the committee and insisted Mr. Medill must accept the office. Mr. Medill finally agreed to withhold the declination for a couple of days.

A public meeting was held on the West Side not far from the place where THE TRIBUNE had located after the fire, and a committee came after him to address it. He went to the hall and made a short speech, saying that under the charter the powers of the Mayor were so restricted that he did not amount to much more than a figurehead; that the city was run by a lot of boards of irresponsibility, each independent of the Mayor and Council, and created so under the various special acts of the Legislature. He further said he had concluded to accept the citizens' nomination on the sole condition that at its ensuing session the Legislature should give to Chicago an amended charter, placing its several independent boards under the control of the Mayor and Council, and conferring on the Mayor the power of appointment, subject to the Council's approval, and also the power of removal. The crowd shouted their approval of his terms. The press indorsed them. He was elected by a three-fourths vote, and entered upon the duties of the office.

Influence on City Charter.

Mr. Medill appointed Judge Tuley Corporation Counsel, and asked him to draw up an amended charter, or "Mayor's bill," as it came to be called, which was done. The Legislature enacted it into a law, with some slight changes, and Mayor Medill proceeded to act under it. This "Mayor's bill" of Mr. Medill's was made the basis of the general city charter bill for all the cities and villages of the State, which was prepared and enacted shortly after his Mayoralty term had expired, and which constitutes in the main the present city charter of Chicago, in the framing of which both Mr. Medill and Judge Tuley were consulted and included.

In September, 1873, a few weeks before the expiration of his term of office, Mayor Medill resigned and departed on the European tour referred to in the foregoing.

One measure of Mr. Medill's administration was the taking of the Fire department out of politics. Prior to the fire this department was a part of the spoils system of office. It was Mr. Medill's aim to take not only the Fire department but also the Police department out of the spoils system. He brought Elmer Washburn here and made him Chief of Police, and to General Shaler, an expert of international renown, was given the task of reorganizing the Fire department. General Shaler selected Fire Marshal Matt Benner. The people were not ready for the reform in the Police department when Mr. Medill undertook it, and his successor, Mayor Colvin, had no great difficulty in overturning it.

But it was different with the Fire department. The people had been so thoroughly scared by the great fire, followed by the July fire of 1874, combined with the action of the insurance companies in threatening to leave the city without fire insurance, that spoilsmen did not dare undo the work of Mr. Medill.

Pioneer in Civil Service.

Even before his term as Mayor, Mr. Medill was deeply interested in both national and municipal civil service reform. He talked with General Grant before the latter had become President, and the earnestness of his convictions so impressed themselves upon the future President that when the first civil service bill was passed providing for the appointment of a commission Mr. Medill was made one of the commissioners. George William Curtis was at the head of that commission. Mr. Medill served for a year. This reform movement, like many another, was in advance of the times, and while it did not result directly in a change, it laid the foundations of the present federal system. Although having no official connection with subsequent commissions, Mr. Medill gave them unvarying support through the columns of THE TRIBUNE. When at length public sentiment was so aroused that it was possible to extend the principles to the municipal government of Chicago, Mr. Medill labored as actively as he did when pioneering the cause while Andrew Johnson was yet President.

Mr. Medill was recognized as well equipped for formulating sound methods of government and was elected to the Constitutional convention of 1869 which gave Illinois the organic instrument which revised many errors of the early lawmakers of the commonwealth. Many of the provisions of the State constitution which have proved particularly effectual for the expression of free will and the protection of the rights of minorities, especially that securing minority representation for Senatorial districts, were written by his hand or inserted in the constitution through the cogency of his arguments. To the work of the convention he devoted a large part of his time.

Friendships with Journalists.

The early friendships of Mr. Medill's journalistic life were of course many and interesting. While yet a country editor he formed a deep personal attachment for Horace Greeley and long maintained a correspondence with him. At the same time he became acquainted with Thurlow Weed, then the leader of the Whigs in the Empire State. In the widening of his field by the removal to Cleveland, the young editor added James Gordon Bennett the elder, James Watson Webb, Henry J. Raymond, William Cullen Bryant, and Cassius M. Clay to his list of friends. His acquaintance with Cassius M. Clay was made while the latter was editing abolition papers in Kentucky and having them thrown into the Ohio River. It was one of Mr. Medill's regrets that he could never get to talk politics with Mr. Bryant, who was then the editor of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Bryant was willing to talk literature with the young Western editor, but when the latter drifted to a political subject Mr. Bryant invariably turned him over to his assistant.

Mrs. Medill's Life.

Joseph Medill married on Sept. 2, 1852, Miss Katharine Patrick, a daughter of James Patrick of New Philadelphia, O. Mr. Patrick was a well-known citizen of the then Northwest, having been successively Indian Agent, Land Commissioner, and County Judge. He was also publisher of a Whig newspaper for twenty-three years. Mrs. Medill's mother was before her marriage Katharine Westfall, a daughter of Major Abraham Westfall of revolutionary war fame, and a granddaughter of Colonel Peter Van Etten, who was wounded in the French and Indian war.

Mrs. Medill was born in New Philadelphia, on Sept. 25, 1831. She died at Elmhurst, Ill., on Oct. 1, 1894. During the war she took part in the labors of the Sanitary commission and later was closely identified with the Soldiers' Home. After the fire she devoted her time largely to the work of the Chicago Relief and Aid society and was until her health failed active in charity work. She was associated with the management of the Hospital for Women and Children. She was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, but frequently attended the services in Central Church.

There were three children, two of whom survive. They are Mrs. Eleanor Medill Patterson and Mrs. Katharine Medill McCormick. A third daughter, Miss Josephine Medill, died in Paris in January, 1862. There are four living grandchildren, Joseph Medill and Eleanor Patterson and Joseph Medill and Rutherford McCormick.

Mr. Medill was a member of Professor David Swing's congregation. He resided for many years at 101 Cass street.

TRIBUTE OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Illinois Legislature Will Adjourn After Adopting a Memorial to Joseph Medill.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—Lawrence Y. Sherman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has prepared resolutions of respect to the memory of Joseph Medill.

Mr. Sherman has designated David E. Shanahan of Cook, who was one of Mr. Medill's personal friends, to present the resolutions in the House tomorrow morning, and they will be adopted by a rising vote. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, Joseph Medill, the founder and late editor of "The Chicago Tribune," departed this life on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1899; and

Whereas, The deceased was in his lifetime a distinguished citizen of Illinois, not less prominent in private pursuits than in a long and honorable public life, a journalist to whose industry and genius the press of the country is deeply indebted; and

Whereas, During the life of the deceased he was the personal friend and supporter of Lincoln in the ordeal of the great rebellion, and by his voice and pen set an example of loyalty and civic duty to our common country, and was in later years a member of the convention of 1870, which framed the constitution under which this General Assembly is now in session at this Capitol, and by his public services left his impression upon that organic instrument and upon the wise provisions of which the State of Illinois has developed in all its mental, moral, and physical resources; therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Forty-first General Assembly, the Senate concurring therein, hereby expresses by these tokens its profound sorrow because of his death; that the State of Illinois has thereby lost one of its most illustrious citizens, the press one of its most typical exponents, and his family and relatives one whose affection, whose memory, and whose kindly deeds will endure after other earthly events are effaced; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed by the clerk of this House and a copy transmitted to the family and immediate relatives of the deceased, and that as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

COUNCIL ON MR. MEDILL'S DEATH

City Hall Will Be Closed on the Day of the Burial—Press Club Meeting.

At the special meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon, on motion of Alderman Gunther, a committee was named to represent the city in the arrangements for Joseph Medill's funeral, and it was voted that the City Hall be closed on the day of the burial. Chairman Powers named the following committee: Aldermen Gunther, Ailing, Bennett (Thirty-fourth), Badenoch, Maypole, Brennan, Schlake.

A special meeting of the Press club of Chicago has been called for noon today to take action on the death of Mr. Medill, who was an ex-President of the organization. To all newspaper men and to the personal friends of Mr. Medill a general invitation to be present has been extended.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Medill were adopted by the Republican mass-meeting held last night at North Side Turner Hall.

The Republican Labor league, at a meeting at 169 Washington street last night, adopted appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Medill.

Ex-Senator Sawyer Is Robbed.

Oshkosh, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—The last month has been marked by numerous cases of house breaking in this city. Last night the residence of ex-Senator Sawyer was gone through and considerable silverware taken. The Senator has taken up his residence with his son across the street, but left his safe open lest it should be blown as has happened in some cases.

Candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Youngstown, O., March 16.—Lieutenant Governor A. W. Jones of this city announces himself a candidate for the next Governorship of Ohio.

THE HUB
HENRY C. LYTTON.

ODDS and ends of the "Putnam" stock at much less than half price for today—

Bargain Friday.

Remarkable Friday bargains for men

An extraordinary Friday offering—500 men's suits, including fancy worsteds, black clay worsteds and plain cassimeres—light and heavy weights—suits that The Putnam sold for $15 and $16—but we want them cleared away at once and offer them to today—Bargain Friday—at a price that is extraordinarily low..... $5.00

Men's all-wool trousers—light and heavy weights—they were sold by The Putnam at $3.50, but we offer you your choice today—Bargain Friday—for..... $1.25

Your last chance at The Putnam's winter overcoats—they are made of all-wool kerseys, Irish friezes and meltons—plain and fancy linings—coats that you ought to buy and lay away for next season, for such opportunities are extremely rare—they were sold by The Putnam at $15—but we offer them today for only..... $4.75

Boys' great Friday bargains.

Boys' odd suits left from The Hub's sale of The Putnam stock—ages 3 to 16—they sold at $5, $6, $7 and $8—Bargain Friday at The Hub..... $2.50

Boys' odd long pants left from the great Putnam sale—sizes 14 to 19 years—sold by The Putnam at $3 and $2.50—at The Hub today..... $1.00

Boys' odd knee pants left from the great Putnam sale—for boys from 3 to 15—sold at 50c, 75c and $1—your choice today for only..... 25c

All The Putnam's $2, $2.50 and $3 boys' sweaters—today.. 75c

All The Putnam's boys' neckwear that sold as high as 50c—today..... 5c

Putnam's boys' and girls' Tam O'Shanters—sold at 75c, $1 and $1.50—today..... 25c

Putnam's boys' silk lined golf caps—worth 50c and 75c..... 10c

Friday's furnishing bargains.

All the broken lines of The Putnam's wool underwear for men that sold at 75c, $1 and $1.50—today..... 25c

The Putnam's spring weight merino underwear that sold at 50c will be offered by The Hub Bargain Friday—today for..... 17c

Putnam's 20c cotton half-hose for men, all colors—your choice today—Bargain Friday—for only..... 7c

All The Putnam's 15c, 20c and 25c linen and cotton handkerchiefs, plain and fancy—Bargain Friday only..... 5c

Large sizes in fancy shirts, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ and 18, that sold at $1—offered here today—Bargain Friday—for only..... 25c

All The Putnam's 25c, 35c and 50c wool and cashmere half hose for men—at The Hub today for only..... 13c

Putnam's $1 kid and dogskin gloves for street, dress or driving—a wonderful bargain at The Hub today for only..... 35c

Putnam's 50c Scotch wool gloves, fancy patterns—your choice at The Hub today for only..... 11c

All The Putnam's cardigan jackets for men that sold up as high as $3 offered here today for only..... 95c

Putnam's $5, $6 and $7 mackintosh coats for men—your choice today for only..... $2.75

Friday's unusual hat offers.

Broken lots of men's fedora hats left from the Putnam stock—sold by that house at $2—offered here today for only..... 95c

A lot of the Putnam odds and ends in men's soft hats, "cr

STUDENT HURT BY HAZERS

JAMES J. MOUNT A VICTIM OF DENTAL COLLEGE CLASSMATES.

Tossed About from One Tier of Seats to Another in the Clinic Room Until He Is Knocked Unconscious—Cords of His Neck Strained and Physicians at Presbyterian Hospital Think He Is Injured Internally—Alleged Assailants Suspended.

Hazing as practiced at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery may make James J. Mount of the class of 1903 an invalid for life, if it does not cause results even more serious. He is now in the Presbyterian Hospital. The cords of his neck are injured and the doctors think he has been hurt internally.

Mount is the victim of the custom of "passing up" that long has been so popular with the students of the college, who have defied the efforts of the faculty to do away with hazing. "Passing up" consists in seizing a man in the classroom and passing him from one tier of seats to the one just above or below until the outer or inner circle of the seats occupied by the class during a clinic is reached. Then the victim is started on a journey in the opposite direction.

Student Mount belongs to the freshman class. Some of the students at the college have a habit, when they wish to shirk a recitation, of having some friend answer "sick and absent" when their names are called. Mount had a classmate sick in the hospital, and became indignant because certain of the students laughed derisively when he reported in the class that the student was "sick and absent." One of the men who laughed at him was reported as "sick" on Wednesday, and Mount instantly called out:

"That man is not sick. He is here."

After the clinic had ended a cry was set up to "pass him down." Mount has been ill for some time, but he was tossed back and forth from tier to tier of the seats and then shot down to the floor, where he lost consciousness.

Mount is married and lives at 324 Ogden avenue. His parents reside in Petersburg, Ind. The faculty of the college yesterday suspended six students for complicity in the hazing and more are threatened.

LOSING THE ART OF DANCING.

Vienna Opinion That There Is a Decline of Grace and Elegance Among the People.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Morning Post has been investigating the alleged decline in dancing, and says:

"I placed the matter before Edouard Strauss in the following categorical manner: 'Are we Europeans losing the art of dancing?' and I received the answer, 'The way the waltz is danced in Vienna now is unworthy of us. The fault lies, however, not so much with the dancing masters as with the public, who no longer take grace and elegance into consideration. All sorts of postures are adopted in the ballroom, and no one seems to know how to hold his partner.

"'What, then, has come over the Viennese to produce this change? The cause lies in the loss of the true old German character, such as one saw in the days of the first Strauss. Vienna was then a purely German town, and the Germans represented the intellectual and elegant elements in the daily life. Vienna is, however, no longer a German city, but a conglomeration of the worst elements of other and inferior races. At the court alone dancing is to be seen as it ought to be.'

"Herr van Hamme, the leading dancing master of Vienna, said that the modern successor of the old 'Laendler' and the knightly torch dances—the waltz—was danced in Europe as ungracefully and inelegantly as possible. There was far too much hop and too little of the glide, and people no longer recognized in dancing an essential bodily training and an indispensable element of deportment. Dancing was considered as something superfluous, and people only learned it half-heartedly, being satisfied if they were able to keep themselves turning on one foot and then on the other. At a ball at the Vienna court a former British attaché praised the Vienna waltz to the Emperor. 'Out,' replied his Majesty, 'mais on ne danse plus si bien qu'autre fois.'"

REVIVAL OF AN OLD CUSTOM.

Jeweled Snuff Box Is Added to the Chatelaine and the Fashion Finds Devotees.

There are rumors of snuff in the air, says Harper's Bazaar. That is not the whole truth, in fact, for the snuff itself is in the air. Most of us nowadays are familiar with the ways of snuff-takers only as they are initiated on the stage, and most of us would be quite content to let our acquaintance stop there. It is not safe to assert that we will do so, however. It is said that the new fashion is being introduced by women—by women, too, who are accustomed to set fashions and to have them followed. If this is the case, the new century may find us tapping the lids of our snuff-boxes just as the choleric old gentlemen on the stage do, and brushing off stray particles with the same gestures they use. The snuff-box possibility is not uninviting. The average woman would willingly add a jeweled specimen to the châtelaine treasures, hanging, like scalps, at her belt. But when it comes to the stray particles which would settle on the front of one's gown it is a different story, and one which may seal the fate of the snuff fad. Physicians say that the grip is responsible for the revival of this old custom. Various powders were given to allay the irritation of the nostrils, and this led to independent snuff-taking.

"BROKEN HEARTS" PARTY.

Wellesley Girls Discover Merry Form of Entertainment Based on Somber Things.

"Broken-heart" parties, at which each one invited brings a love-letter or two from some lost lover, or "death nights," upon which the comers celebrate what may be the anniversary of their deaths, are in prime fashion at Wellesley College.

If any young woman is so unfortunate as never to have had a love affair, she must bring some sad sort of old love tale, and, above all, no one must come prepared to revel in aught but tears.

The young women come in numbers, and a dolorous evening begins. The love letters are read, but somehow they don't seem sad to any one except, possibly, their recipients. The natural spirits of the young women can not be kept down by any sort of assumed sorrow, and what the cockney calls "laughture" is soon heard above all wailing over broken hearts.

Lectures by "Ian Maclaren."

The Rev. John Watson, D. D., known in the literary world as "Ian Maclaren," is to deliver a series of lectures at Central Music Hall next week. The dates and subjects are: Wednesday afternoon, March 22, "The Kirk in Scots Life"; Wednesday evening, "The Sentiment of the Scots"; Thursday afternoon, March 23, "The Heroism of the Scots"; Saturday afternoon, March 25, "The Face of the Master," with about sixty illustrations, showing the face of Christ in art from the early days to the present time as painted by great masters. The sale of seats will begin at Central Music Hall tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The Rev. W. J. McCaughan to Lecture.

The Rev. William J. McCaughan, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, will deliver a lecture on "Oliver Cromwell" at the church this evening at 8 o'clock. Mr. McCaughan recently came from Belfast, Ireland.

Boro-Formalin (Elmer and Amend), a new antiseptic and prophylactic. The ideal mouth and tooth wash. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 36 Washington-st., agents.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

France, in spite of her being a republic, maintains at national expense a larger number of royal personages and monarchs than any other nation in the old world. It is perfectly true that they are most of them of a dusky hue. But this does not prevent their figuring each year on France's budget as sovereigns.

Attention has been called to this peculiarity by the arrival at Marseilles of the Queen of Madagascar, who is henceforth to reside at Algiers, where a handsome residence has been prepared for her accommodation, as well as for that of her numerous female relatives and suite.

Everything in the shape of household expenses will be paid by the French government, in addition to which she is to receive a further allowance of $5,000 a year of pin money.

She can afford, however, to be independent of this, as she has a large fortune, her jewels alone being estimated at a value of $12,000,000.

She will find at Algiers another Oriental sovereign, who like herself has been deported from his dominions, and who is maintained in a certain degree of luxury and state at Algiers at government expense. It is the young Emperor of Annam.

Besides these two, there is a King of Cambodia, a King of Dahomey, and at least a dozen more African Emperors and Kings, all of them drawing pay from the French government.

Emperor William has been devoting his spare time of late to the designing of a new throne, which is destined for the throneroom of the Caffarelle Palace, the abode of the German Embassy at Rome.

The throne is elaborately carved in wood and gilded heavily. It spreads out at the base, giving it a solid and even heavy appearance. The arms are formed of two crouching lions, the high posts at the back terminating in crowned eagles with outstretched wings. Between the two there rises a shield surmounted by the imperial crown. The posts are inlaid with mosaic, and the upholstery is of green silk embroidered with gold.

The dais is made of a wonderfully embroidered brocade material of great breadth, the whole background being composed of a huge heraldic eagle, beautifully embroidered in gold, bearing upon its wings a scroll, upon which are the words "sub umbra alarum tuarum protegé nos," two candelabra stand in front and are placed on obelisks, the bases of which are of grotesque arched style, the corners formed of wounded dragons in gold having just been captured by men. The high columns forming the obelisk are surmounted by the head of a helmeted warrior, while snakes twine upwards, bearing on their bodies to the summit a broad golden crown. The snakes are also used for the distribution of electric light, and are of aluminium bronze of the finest and most modern art.

Save when the Emperor is staying at Rome at his embassy, where he proposes henceforth to make his headquarters whenever he visits the Eternal City, this throne will be placed with its face towards the wall so as to prevent any one from desecrating it by seating himself thereon.

There are thrones thus placed with their faces towards the wall in all the embassies of monarchical countries. But as a rule they are merely arm chairs surmounted by a gilt crown, and with the arms of the monarch embroidered on the upholstery.

The Caffarelle Palace at Rome stands upon the famous Tarpeian rock so familiar to all the readers of the history of ancient Rome, and an immense amount of money has lately been spent upon the redecoration, the enlargement, and the furnishing of the palace so that it may serve as a fitting abode for the Emperor whenever he visits the Eternal City.

Piety of the most exaggerated character does not appear to be regarded as inconsistent with avoiding revenue duties. The last Duke of Northumberland was such a godly man that he actually had a chair left vacant at the table whenever he sat down to luncheon or to dinner "for the coming of the Lord." Yet this did not prevent him from transferring the major portion of his colossal property to his eldest son, the present Duke, shortly before his death for the purpose of defrauding the state of the succession duties.

He owned some 200,000 acres, two immense castles, and about a dozen country seats, surrounded by extensive parks. Yet the gross value of his estates returned as subject to the so-called death duties was considerably less than half a million of dollars.

Captain the Hon. Alexander Ruthven, who has just been decorated by Queen Victoria with the Victoria Cross for rescuing at the peril of his life a wounded Egyptian officer from within fifty yards of the advancing dervishes in the Soudan last year, is a younger son of Lord Ruthven and a descendant of that Lord Ruthven who was the chief actor in the murder of Rizzio, the Italian minstrel of Mary Queen of Scots.

The name of Ruthven is indeed one of the most historic in Scotland, and likewise figures extensively in the novels of Sir Walter Scott.

The present Lord Ruthven saw considerable military service in the Crimean war, and likewise in the Abyssinian and many of the Indian campaigns.

His eldest son, who, like all the eldest sons of Scotch peers, bears the title of the "Master" of Ruthven, is likewise in the army.

Let me add that Captain Ruthven does not belong to the line of the army, but to the militia, and is the first militiaman to win this distinction.

Few people are aware, even in England, that, although the Victoria Cross is supposed to be restricted exclusively to officers and men of the regular army and navy, it has been granted since its foundation of three civilians, who all three distinguished themselves by acts of conspicuous gallantry during the terrible Indian mutiny of 1857. Their names are Kanavagh, McDonell, and Mangles. Since that time, however, the so-called Albert medal has been instituted by the Queen for the reward of civilians who have distinguished themselves by acts of gallantry which would have won for them the Victoria Cross had they been either soldiers or sailors.

Talking of the Master of Ruthven serves to recall to mind that another Scotch "Master"—namely: the Master of Napier—has just succeeded to the peerage of his father, Lord Napier and Ettrick. Like his father, who represented Great Britain for some years at Washington—it was in the latter part of the '50s—the new Lord Napier spent a considerable time in the diplomatic service, which he was forced eventually to leave in consequence of the financial difficulties in which he became involved. In fact, he was at one moment gazetted as a bankrupt.

On his father's death the other day the trustees of his bankruptcy made an attempt to debar him from taking possession of his ancestral country seat of Thirlestane in the Valley of Ettrick, but were prevented by his intimate friend, Lord de Saumarez, who was able to show that he had secured a lien on the life interest of Lord Napier in the Thirlestane property for money lent years before Lord Napier became bankrupt.

Thanks to this, Lord Napier will be able to retain possession of the family home, which would otherwise have been let to the highest bidder for the benefit of his creditors until his death.

The Napiers are an old Edinburg family. John Napier being one of the most distinguished philosophers of the sixteenth century.

His son, Sir Archibald Napier, accompanied King James I. to England and was created the first Lord Napier. The eighth peer was a famous naval officer and took part in the battle of Trafalgar. The present peer is the tenth of his line, and must not be confounded with Lord Napier of Magdala, who belongs to a different family.

Poke Bonnet of Many Years Ago.

Quaint little poke bonnets of silk are seen, with delicate flowers on a white ground. One with pink flowers has a bunch of close pink rosebuds with knots of black velvet ribbon on the inside of the poke, in a style seen in fashion plates of many years ago.

Men's Tea Party at Galena.

Galena, Ill., March 16.—[Special Correspondence.]—The male members of the South Presbyterian Church will give a "gentlemen's tea party" next Monday evening, the proceeds to go to the Ladies' Aid society.

Good coffee never made any person feel the worse for having used it. "T. & T." brand is guaranteed absolutely pure and the best.

PARADE OF ERIN'S SONS.

CHICAGO IRISH-AMERICANS TO CELEBRATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Religious and Civic Societies to March Through the Principal Streets of the Down-Town District — Church Dignitaries, City Officials, and Prominent Citizens to Review the Procession—Banquet and Other Entertainments This Evening.

Irish-American citizens of Chicago will honor the memory of St. Patrick in a fitting manner today.

Of course the main feature of the day will be the parade, which will form at Haymarket Square at 1:30 p. m. Starting at Desplaines and Randolph streets, the procession will move south to Adams street, west to Halsted, south to Jackson boulevard, east to Michigan avenue, south to Twelfth street, from which point it will countermarch in Michigan avenue to Monroe street, thence west to Clark street, north in Clark street to Indiana street, and west in Indiana street to Market street, where the paraders will disperse.

Archbishop Feehan, Auxiliary Bishop-elect McGavick, and others of the clergy and prominent Irish-Americans will review the parade from windows of the St. Patrick parochial residence, Adams and Desplaines streets. Mayor Harrison, the judiciary, and other civic officials and prominent citizens will witness the spectacle as it passes the County Building in Clark street. The escort to the Grand Marshal, Garrett J. Carroll, will be furnished by a battalion of the Seventh Infantry. Following the Grand Marshal and aids will be the following organizations:

FIRST DIVISION.
Company of police, under command of Lieutenant Maurice Moore of the Twenty-fifth Precinct.
Officers of the Irish-American council, in carriages.
Band.
Battalion of the Seventh Infantry, as escort to Grand Marshal and aids.
Band.
Clan-na-Gael Guards, eight companies.
Band.
United States Juniors, 500 strong.
Cadets of the Catholic Total Abstinence union of Illinois, ten companies; Companies A and B of Hibernian Knights.

SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
County officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

THIRD DIVISION.
Men of Irish blood, not members of any of the preceding organizations, who desire to participate.

FOURTH DIVISION.
West Side Irish-American club.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Lake View Irish-American club.
North Side Irish-American club.
Northwest Side Irish-American club.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Private carriages, tallyho coaches, etc.

Judge John Gibbons will preside at the banquet of St. Patrick's society at the Tremont House this evening. General M. V. Sheridan and staff of the Department of the Lakes, will be guests, and it is expected 600 persons will be present. W. J. Calhoun, President of the Interstate Commerce commission, will be the principal speaker.

At the Central Music Hall entertainment this evening the Rt.-Rev. John Shanley, D. D., Bishop of Fargo, will lecture on "The Story of Ireland." Auxiliary Bishop-elect McGavick will preside.

Through the courtesy of Colonel J. D. Hopkins of Hopkins' Theater Marshall P. Wilder will take part in the evening entertainment at Holy Angels' Assembly Hall, 264 Oakwood boulevard.

A sermon will be preached in the Irish language at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The members of the Gaelic league will meet in the school hall north of the church at 10 o'clock. Shamrocks from Belfast and Dublin will be distributed.

The North Side Irish-American club will give an entertainment in the evening at Lincoln Turner Hall, and the Knights of St. Patrick will banquet at the West Chicago club, Throop and West Adams streets. There will also be a celebration at St. Anne's School Hall, Fifty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue, this evening.

Cathedral Court 36, C. O. F., will give a reception and ball at Brand's Hall, Clark and Erie streets, this evening.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

General and Mrs. F. H. Winston to Return Today—Mrs. P. D. Armour's Children's Party.

General and Mrs. Frederic H. Winston, 360 Superior street, will return today from New Orleans. They have been spending most of the winter in the South.

Mrs. Charles Ritz-Simons, 161 Ashland boulevard, is at Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Frederic M. Sisson and her sister, Miss Wolgamott, 826 Warren avenue, will leave on Monday for Cincinnati, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. Mrs. Sisson will sail for England on April 13 and will remain abroad until autumn.

Mr. Lawrence Paul Corbin, 597 Dearborn avenue, will leave soon for Europe.

Miss Marguerite Preston of the Plaza is in Omaha visiting Miss Gertrude Kounty.

Mrs. P. D. Armour Jr., 3700 Michigan avenue, will give a children's party this afternoon for her sons, Philip and Lester Armour.

A reception and private view of the paintings of Charles Frederic Neagele was given yesterday afternoon and evening at the Lexington Hotel. The hostesses were:

Mrs. Walter L. Peck,	Mrs. G. W. Anderson,
Mrs. O. C. Smith,	Mrs. E. C. Williams,
Mrs. H. N. Greene,	Mrs. I. C. Rose,
Mrs. W. McLain,	Mrs. R. C. Govina,
Mrs. O. P. Dickinson,	Mrs. H. Sterling,
Mrs. J. W. Gates,	Mrs. E. F. Gorton,
Mrs. F. W. Hunt,	Mrs. C. G. Gates,
Mrs. C. L. Williams,	Mrs. E. A. Bacheldor.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine, 344 Erie street, gave an entertainment last evening, at which Mr. Plunket Green sang. The guests numbered eighty.

YALE CORPORATION MEETS.

Discusses Presidency and Appoints Committee to Consider Plan for Statue of Nathan Hale.

New Haven, Conn., March 16.—[Special.]—A secret meeting of the Yale corporation was held today to discuss candidates for the vacant Presidency.

The following committee was named to take into consideration and to report plans for a statue to Nathan Hale in the public square: Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Professor Weir, the Rev. Dr. Munger, S. E. Merwin of New Haven, Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport, Howard Mansfield of New York, George D. Seymour of New Haven, Jonathan Trumbull of Norwich, and Lewis S. Welch of New Haven.

Dr. Gervase Greene, now an assistant, was made instructor in philosophy; Dr. I. K. Phelps was promoted to an instructorship in chemistry in Kent laboratory; Dr. W. J. Moulton, now an assistant, was made an instructor in biblical literature in the college.

Dr. George D. Kellogg, 1895, and Charles U. Clark, 1897, were elected to tutorships in Latin, and Sherwood O. Dickerman, 1896, to a tutorship in Greek; Milton B. Porter, Harvard, 1897, was appointed instructor in mathematics.

The resignation because of old age of Professor Hopkin of the art school was accepted.

GIVES LECTURE ON TOLSTOI.

Miss Jane Addams of Chicago Speaks at Kankakee of Her Visit to Russian Author.

Kankakee, Ill., March 16.—[Special.]—Miss Jane Addams, founder of Hull House, Chicago, delivered her lecture on Tolstoi tonight to a large audience of the people of Kankakee.

Miss Addams has visited the philosopher at his estate near Moscow and told much of his life that was new.

The great author, she said, worked in the fields in the morning, made boots in the afternoon, and devoted his evenings to receiving company. The Countess did not agree with her husband, although she respected his ideas. His daughter worked in the fields.

After the lecture fifteen minutes were devoted to answering questions regarding the philosopher.

SAVINGS UNION TO DISSOLVE.

Stockmen's Building and Loan Concern Decides to Go into Liquidation—Bad Management Alleged.

A stormy meeting of stockholders of the Stockmen's Building, Loan, and Savings union, held at 4166 South Halsted street, resulted in a vote to go into liquidation. In accordance with this vote, carried by a judicious use of blocks of proxies, voted by Secretary C. J. Dunlop, despite the violent opposition of many members present, the affairs of the association will be wound up as expeditiously as possible.

"A flood of applications for withdrawals forced this course upon us," said Secretary Dunlop last evening. "I think we will be able to pay up dollar for dollar."

The union was organized eight years ago, and it is alleged that extravagance and mismanagement seriously affected its stability. John Clay of the Stock-Yards recently filed an application for a receiver, and this precipitated liquidation proceedings. The last statement of assets and liabilities, issued on Feb. 28, 1899, and audited by M. B. Hughson, E. L. McWilliams, and C. J. Dunlop, showed $46,850 loaned on real estate and $2,375 loaned on stock, the total assets being $106,577, including $61 cash on hand. The amount due to members was $79,762, reserve fund $98, and surplus or profit $26,716.

Trustees Abraham Russell, T. Stafford, and C. J. Dunlop have been appointed to wind up the affairs of the union.

HOW SHE BEAT THE CONDUCTOR

Decided Railway Companies Were Rich Enough and Saved Her Money to Buy Bread.

She was shabbily dressed and her thin lips, firm chin, and general expression denoted one who was always on guard and ready for the daily battles that fate marks out for the poor. The conductor of the car edged his way through the crowd and stood directly in front of her.

"Fare, please!"

"How many times do you want me to pay?" she queried in a defiant tone.

"I never got your fare," he said.

"You didn't, eh?" she rejoined angrily. "What's the reason you didn't? Don't you dare say you didn't!"

The conductor growled a little and retreated in confusion.

Then I saw the woman open her gloveless hand and quickly transfer a "nickel" to her pocket. She observed the looks of surprise, and said in a low voice:

"I didn't tell no lie! I never said I give it to him. That five cents will buy a loaf o' bread, an' I've got four children. These railway companies get rich while we starve."

TUTOR AND JANITOR LAID OFF.

Miss Julia O'Brien and William Strohbe Are Suspended on Charges of Culpable Neglect.

Miss Julia O'Brien, a teacher in the Kinzie School, La Salle avenue and Ohio street, and William Strohbe, janitor of the school building, were suspended yesterday by Superintendent of Schools Andrews upon the instructions of President Graham Herris of the Board of Education. Miss O'Brien, it is charged, locked Nathan Bernstein, a 10-year-old pupil, in the basement of the school on Monday afternoon after school hours as a matter of discipline, and upon her departure requested the janitor to keep the boy under detention for a few moments and then to release him. The janitor forgot the boy and allowed him to remain in the basement all night.

"I have no doubt," said Superintendent Andrews, "that the boy needed the discipline, and it was unfortunate that he should have been forgotten. I suppose the teacher and the janitor are the most regretful persons connected with the affair."

The suspensions will be referred to the Board of Education for final action.

HYDE PARK IS THE CHAMPION.

Wins First Place in Final Debate of Literary Union of High Schools.

The Hyde Park High School won the championship of the Chicago high schools last night in debate with the North Division High School in the final contest of the Literary union of the schools. The question was:

Resolved, That in American cities all executive duties should be concentrated in the hands of the Mayor and that his appointments should not require confirmation.

Hyde Park High School, which had the affirmative of the question, was represented by John C. Spray Jr. and Frank Paul. The debaters for the North Division High School were Lawrence Weil and Miss Dagny Grevstad. Steinway Hall was filled with the partisans of the two schools represented in the closing debate of the series, and the decision of the judges, giving the victory and the championship to Hyde Park, was received with loud applause. The judges were Judge Nathaniel C. Sears and Judge Elbridge Hanecy.

LIBBY IS VISITED BY 14,000.

Great Crowd Attends the First Evening Opening Under the Auspices of "The Tribune."

Fourteen thousand people are estimated to have passed through the doors of Libby Prison War Museum yesterday and last night. It was the first evening the museum had been open since it was turned over to THE TRIBUNE.

The crowd began arriving before 7 o'clock, when the doors were opened, and in a few minutes there was a crush that taxed the efforts of the police to control. Every floor of the museum was quickly overrun and every square foot of floor space was occupied at one time in the evening.

The museum will be open three more nights and every day this week, including Sunday. There is a possibility the wrecking will be delayed another week. If so THE TRIBUNE will keep the museum open, supplying free tickets at its branch offices.

MILLINERS WORK BY THE DAY.

Like Dresses, Hats and Bonnets Can Now Be Made Economically at Home.

The class of milliners who come to the house and work by the day is becoming larger each season. A woman who has one or two daughters finds it a great economy to employ these visiting milliners at least twice a year. They utilize materials that have already seen service, renovating them if necessary, and usually skillfully adapting them to second-best and shopping hats. The price per day varies a little, but as a rule the milliner charges $3 for a full day, or $2 for a half-day. The price is fully earned and is paid with a cheerful countenance by her employer as she sees the season's array of hats and bonnets, often entirely evolved from "things in the house."

TO DEDICATE ISAIAH TEMPLE.

Services Beginning Today Will Conclude with Fellowship Platform Meeting on Sunday Evening.

An elaborate program has been arranged for the dedication of Isaiah Temple, which begins today and will continue until Sunday. The sermons this afternoon will be delivered by Rabbis Heller and Hirsch, and the concluding address by Rabbi Isaac M. Wise. On Sunday evening there will be a fellowship platform meeting. The speakers will be Rabbis Felsenthal, Hecht, Jacobson, and Norden, and the Revs. A. J. Canfield, R. A. White, W. W. Fenn, S. J. McPherson, and Percival McIntyre.

Election at Fellowship Club.

The Felowship club met at Kinsley's yesterday, and after luncheon the annual business meeting was held, the following officers being elected: President, Melville E. Stone; Vice President, C. Fred Kimball; Treasurer, Harry G. Selfridge; Secretary, F. Willis Rice; additional members of Executive committee, Milward Adams, H. H. Kohlsaat, and Samuel Insull.

THE GROWTH OF THE MODERN TRUST
Twenty-five Years of Business Methods.
By Chauncey M. Depew

A two-column article in this week's number of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Business conditions twenty-five years ago; how and why combinations began; the present tendency to over-capitalize, and the probable reaction and disintegration.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST is printing 200,000 copies weekly

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FEARS NO HARM FROM COMETS.

Professor Elias Colbert Thinks the Prediction of Professor Rudolph Falb Lacks Foundation.

The positive statement of Professor Falb of Vienna that the earth will be destroyed by a comet on Nov. 13 of this year has aroused discussion among local astronomers. Professor Elias Colbert holds that while no scientific man can say positively such a catastrophe will not occur upon that or any other certain date, it is equally impossible to state such a thing will occur at any set time. Professor Colbert said yesterday:

"So little is known concerning the orbits of comets that the chances of a collision between any one of them and the earth cannot be calculated. Such a thing is not at all impossible, but no one can say from scientific investigation that it will or will not happen upon any given date.

"Professor Falb undoubtedly refers to the Temple comet, which will cross the earth's path in November and would strike it but for the fact that this planet will be on the other side of its orbit at that time, some six months' journey away from the danger. I know of no other comet that will be anywhere in the neighborhood of the earth at that time.

"The earth will pass through the meteoric rings, known as the November rings, on Nov. 14 of this year. There will doubtless be a considerable meteoric display, but that there will be any serious damage to the earth, while not impossible, is improbable.

"In regard to Professor Falb's statement that a tidal wave will destroy the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in July and August, I believe his theory is incorrect. He states that the earth's crust is but eighteen miles thick, whereas scientific research has shown that its thickness is between 100 and 150 miles. As the earth cools this crust thickens. It is much less probable that such a disaster should occur now than a hundred or a thousand years ago."

WHITE BREAKFAST FOR EASTER

Menu Made Only of White Foods and Table Decorations of White and Green.

This is a description of a white breakfast for a house party gathered to enjoy the Easter festival:

A dainty maid all in white, with the cap and apron insignia of her calling, announces breakfast served. Upon the roomy window seats flooded by April sunlight are banked Boston ferns and Easter lilies.

The room is light and cheerful, with opal tinted walls and white enameled woodwork and artistic mahogany furniture. The round table, covered with snowy linen and decked with old family silver that has come down from colonial times, has as a center piece a beautiful rock crystal vase containing a few choice lilies.

Watercress and white radishes are laid as relishes at each plate. Temptingly cooled with crushed ice and maraschino, a grape fruit with its outer skin removed is the first course. It is followed by snowy white hominy, hot and flaky, served with yellow cream. Sweetbread bechamel follows, served with mushrooms à la crème, creamed potatoes garnished with parsley, and rice muffins. A cup of French breakfast coffee, almost concealed by a light cap of whipped cream, concludes the menu.

TRAPS BURGLARS ON A ROOF.

Lodging-House Keeper Finds Two Men Fishing Lodgers' Bundles with a Pole and Hook.

Two burglars who were robbing the storeroom of Benjamin Munger's lodging-house, 40 West Madison street, yesterday afternoon were trapped on the roof by Proprietor Munger and arrested. They gave their names as James O'Brien and William Duffy. The storeroom has been robbed frequently. During the afternoon Munger found a pole extending through the window looking out into the light shaft. On the end of the pole was a hook, and apparently some one on the roof was fishing for bundles. He fastened down the hatch door and removed the ladder leading to the roof and summoned the police.

Pope Honors Mgr. Stephan.

Washington, D. C., March 16.—By Papal brief just received by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Joseph Stephan has been raised to the dignity of Prothonotary. This is the highest honor which is ever conferred on Catholic clergymen outside the city of Rome. By this new act of the Pope Mgr. Stephan is made a prelate, and that of the highest rank outside of the episcopacy.

Issaac Rivers' Release Ordered.

Isaac Rivers, colored, the bodyguard of former Mayor Hempstead Washburne, who was taken suddenly insane some time ago, was reported cured yesterday. Judge Jones ordered his release.

Assessors Fix Value of Buildings.

Examination of down-town buildings to aid in fixing valuation estimates were begun yesterday by the members of the County Board of Assessors. In South Water street, commencing at Clark street and working east, President C. R. Randall, Secretary W. H. Weber, and A. W. Miller of the board spent the afternoon.

Milkman Placed Under Arrest.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 16.—[Special.]—A warrant was issued tonight for the arrest of C. L. Dana on the charge of furnishing impure milk to the National Soldiers' Home at Wauwatosa. He furnished the institution with 72,000 gallons of milk a year. He was detected by Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Nort Field.

Life Saved by Swamp-Root

The Great Discovery That Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

But not until recently was the discovery made. Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

While Swamp-Root has proven such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has also proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of The "Tribune," who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention The Chicago "Daily Tribune" when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug stores in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes.

ASK FOR
Moxley's Butterine
Elgin and Special Brands.
Churned Fresh Daily.
All Dealers Sell It.
Take No Other.
It is the Best.

Special Prize Offer:
We sold during the month of December, 1898, 1,500,000 lbs. of Butterine, and as there has been some speculation as to how large the output will be for the month of March, to excite interest we offer the following prizes to the person or persons guessing the nearest to our actual output, which will be given under sworn statement:—
$100.00 for first.
65.00 for second.
35.00 for third.
Competition will close at noon, Friday, March 31, and the prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors, Saturday, April 1. Every person is entitled to compete. Mail your guess to
Moxley's Advertising Dept.
63 & 65 W. Monroe-st.

PROPOSALS FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE PLANTS. Chief Quartermaster's Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., March 14, 1899. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 30, 1899, for furnishing and erecting a complete refrigerating and ice making plant at Manila, Philippine Islands. Full particulars and blank forms of proposal can be obtained on application. J. S. G. CLOSE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

PASSENGER STATION COR. WELLS AND KINZIE STS. TICKET OFFICE 212 CLARK STREET.
THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE
Chicago & North-Western Ry.
20th Century Trains.
8.30 AM BADGER STATE EXPRESS Daylight to Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Parlor Cars.
10.00 AM THE COLORADO SPECIAL One night to Denver and Colo. Springs. Daylight to Des Moines and Omaha.
5.00 PM THE ASHLAND LIMITED Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Ashland and Northern Wisconsin.
6.00 PM IOWA & DAKOTA EXPRESS Sleepers to Des Moines, Sioux City, Hawarden and the Dakotas.
6.30 PM NORTH-WESTERN LIMITED New Electric-lighted Train to Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis.
6.30 PM THE OVERLAND LIMITED Sleepers to Omaha, Salt Lake, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.00 PM DULUTH-SUPERIOR LIMITED AND ST. PAUL FAST MAIL
10.15 PM THE NIGHT EXPRESS Madison, Eau Claire, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Northwest.
10.30 PM THE PACIFIC EXPRESS Sleepers to Black Hills, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
10.30 PM THE PENINSULA EXPRESS Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Escanaba, Marquette, Copper Country.
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING.

...AN IDEAL...
Lenten
...SEA FOOD...
McMenamin & Co's
DELICIOUS
Deviled Crabs.
A dainty luxury of former years scientifically reduced to every day needs. Church Fairs, Society Suppers, High Teas, and all other social functions are greatly helped by their use. They make a grateful change in the family diet.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

WINTER RESORTS AND TRAVEL.
CONDUCTED PARTIES TO CONTINENTAL EUROPE. The British Isles and the Orient. All expenses included. Select parties leave frequently. Tickets to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Programs or estimates free. DAZE TOURIST AGENCY, 220 S. Clark.
NASSAU, N. P. HAVANA, CUBA. THESE POPULAR RESORTS are now reached direct from CHICAGO. Only $36.00 to Nassau and return. To Havana, way, list, $57.95; 24, $47.95; excursion, 30 days, $72.95. Full information at A. Fletcher, W. P. Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.
BUSINESS EDUCATION. CHICAGO ATHENÆUM. 18 to 26 Van Buren Street.
MISS ANNA MORGAN announces opening of Spring Classes at her School in the Auditorium Bldg. Elocution, Voice Culture, Dramatic Culture, Rehearsals, Gymnastics, Fencing, Fancy Dancing.

HOTELS OF AMERICA.
TRAVELERS' INFORMATION BUREAU, 221 Michigan-av. Tel. Harrison 1273.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, AND FOR OILS. Chief Quartermaster's Office, Gorman Building, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1899. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, named, until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, March 15, 1899, and then opened, for furnishing coal and oils during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1899, at Forts Brady and Mackinac, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Porter, N. Y. Proposals for delivery at other points will be entertained. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Blank forms and information furnished on application to quartermasters at stations named, or to Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Chicago.

U. S. ENGR. OFFICE, 1437 Rookery, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1899. Sealed proposals for constructing foundations for arch culverts, and for constructing arch culverts, under the Feeder, Illinois and Michigan Canal, and for other work pertaining to said canal, in accordance with printed specifications, copies of which may be had at this office, or will be sent by mail on application, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on April 15, 1899, and then publicly opened. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Information given here or by Assistant Engineer in charge at Lockport, Ill. HENRY MIX PAIN, Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Major of Engineers.

PLANS NOW COMPLETED.

SMELTERS' COMBINE IS ASSURED AND OFFICERS SELECTED.

E. W. Nash of Omaha Is Chosen for President and Barton Sewell of Chicago for Vice President—Details of the Organization with the Plants Secured — Tinplate Directors Declare a Dividend on the Preferred Stock.

E. W. Nash, who is now the Vice President of the Omaha and Grant Smelting and Refining company at Omaha, will be the President of the American Smelting and Refining company, which is to comprise all the smelting concerns east of the Rocky Mountains. Barton Sewell of Chicago, who is now the President of the National and General Manager of the United Smelting and Refining company, will be the Vice President. Marshall F. Holmes, who is the Vice President of the National, will be the manager of the Chicago plants belonging to the new corporation. There will be fifteen directors, of whom ten will be practical smelters and five bankers. The headquarters of the company will be in New York and it is probable the President and Vice President and one or two of the other general officers will be on the Executive committee, which will have the management of the practical end of the business.

All of the stock of the American Smelting and Refining company has now been subscribed for and there were bids yesterday of fifteen points premium on the subscription rights. The details of organization of the company have heretofore been kept from the public, only the persons directly interested knowing the form of organization, with the amounts to be paid for the plants and the manner in which the expenses of promotion are to be met. The new company has an authorized capital of $65,000,000, one-half of which is 7 per cent cumulative preferred and one-half common. There will be issued only $27,000,000 of common and the same amount in preferred. Subscriptions to the preferred are at par and seven-tenths of a share of common will go with each share of preferred stock. For $1,000 in subscription a subscriber will receive ten shares of preferred and seven-tenths shares of the common stock is to go for promotion expenses. This gives to the promoters for profit and the expenses they have incurred $7,100,000 of common stock. So far there has been no market for the stock issues separately, but after the company is organized and subscriptions are paid in the stock will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Frank L. Underwood of New York, Moore & Schley, Lewisohn Bros., H. H. Rogers, and Simpson, Thatcher & Barnum were the promoters of the company.

Big Cash Reserve Acquired.

The new corporation will acquire $7,500,000 in cash for working capital, so there remains $19,500,000 of the preferred stock to represent the investment in the smelters and refiners which are secured. The company acquires the United Smelting and Refining company, which has smelters in East Helena and Great Falls, Mont., and which owns the stock of the National Smelting and Refining company of Chicago; the Omaha and Grant Smelting company, having plants in Omaha and Denver; the Pueblo Smelting & Refining company of Pueblo; the Colorado Smelting company of Pueblo, the Hanauer Smelting Works of Salt Lake City, the Pennsylvania Lead company of Pittsburg, Pa., the Pennsylvania Smelting company of Salt Lake, the Globe Smelting and Refining company of Chicago; the Omaha and Grant Smelting company of Denver, the Bimetallic Smelting company of Leadville, the Germania Lead Works of Salt Lake City, the Consolidated Kansas-City Smelting and Refining company, having plants in Kansas City and Durango, Colo., and the Chicago and Aurora Smelting and Refining company with plants in Chicago and Aurora. Practically all of the plants are being paid for in preferred and common stock. The stockholders of the Chicago and Aurora company were practically the only ones who took their pay in cash.

The new company has a practical monopoly of the smelting business in the United States except on the Pacific coast. Its plants are located at points most accessible to the ore producing districts. Several attempts have been made to get the smelters into a combination during the last ten years, but so far without success. Those who are interested in the new company say it is not the intention to increase the cost of smelting and that the company will be run exactly as the individual concerns have been in the past. The companies have made money during the last few years, but there has been the ever present danger of competition which would reduce profit. This was one of the principal factors in securing a combination of the plants. Subscriptions are to be called for within ten days, and as soon as the money is paid in the new company will take over the plants and begin their operations.

Tinplate Dividend Is Declared.

Directors of the American Tinplate company met yesterday and declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 29. The books will close April 14 and reopen April 30. The price of tinplate continues to advance steadily, and the market for the product is beyond the capacity of the mills. There was another advance of 5c a box in tinplate yesterday, making the net price $4.05, an advance of $1.30 since the American Tinplate company was organized. The company is said to be making large profits at the present time, and one of the directors is reported to have said the company could easily pay dividends on the common stock on the present business. It is not the intention to make any division of the profits among the holders of the common stock until the company has accumulated a good reserve.

Money is loaning in New York at 5 per cent. That was the last figure on interest rates before the close of banking hours yesterday, and a number of loans are said to have been made at that figure. This was a sharp advance from the rates earlier in the day, when there was plenty of money at 3½ and 4 per cent. In Chicago rates were steady, with a tendency towards a hardening of rates late in the day. Chicago bankers say there is not likely to be any marked increase in rates in Chicago as long as the rates are as large as they are at the present time.

The activity in the New York stock market rather overshadowed the local security market yesterday. National Steel and Tinplate were the two active securities and they were not as active as on previous days. Steel showed a large total of sales, with transactions in lots nearly of the common, with 40% high, 38¾ low, and the close, while in the preferred there were sales of 1,850 shares, with 88½ high and 88 low, and closing sales. There were sales of shares of Tinplate common at prices ranging from 40 to 43¾, and of 620 shares of the preferred at 91 and 94¾.

The Rock Island railroad company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable April 10 and to close again on May 10 for the usual semi-annual meeting.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France has the following changes: Notes in circulation, decrease 12,825,000 francs; treasury accounts current, decrease 1,675,000 francs; gold in hand, decrease 1,225,000 francs; bills discounted, decrease 9,600 francs; silver in hand, decrease 875,000 francs.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England has the following changes, as compared with previous account: Total reserve, decrease 1,000; circulation, decrease, 173,000; bullion, decrease 105,912; other securities, increase £1,145,000; other deposits, increase £919,000; public deposits, decrease £207,000; notes reserve, increase £207,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 44.20 per cent, is now 44.50 per cent.

W. Harris & Co. report the sale within the week of the remainder of the $1,000,000 issue of 5 per cent Edison Electric company gold 5s at a good premium.

Sales on the Stock Exchange

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison Limited	600	17¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	60	37	36	36
Chicago Radiator pfd	30	99	99	99
National Tinplate	3,500	43¾	42¾	43¾
Do pfd	1,850	88½	88	88½
Stock Yards	550	70¾	70	70
Union Pacific	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
American Elec. Hospital	43	50	49½	49½
Diamond Match	100	150	150	150
Edison Elec. Illuminating	10	210	210	210
Edison Elevated	25	95	95	95
Edison Electric	10	226	226	226
Edison Gas	10	98	98	98
Edison Gas Light	10	98	98	98
Edison Light	10	98	98	98
Edison Sprague	10	98	98	98
Edison Sprague Motor	10	98	98	98
Edison Sprague Motor pfd

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

Official notice is hereby given that for the **Election of April 4, 1899,** there is ONE DAY ONLY FOR THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS. That day is

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

The Board of Registry will be in session at precinct polling places to register voters on the above date **between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p. m.**

THOSE WHO HAVE CHANGED THEIR PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT REGISTERED HERETOFORE MUST REGISTER ON THE ABOVE DATE OR ELSE THEY CANNOT VOTE.

You cannot be registered at any other time or place.

UNLESS YOU ARE REGISTERED YOU CANNOT VOTE.

Election day is Tuesday, April 4, 1899.

Polls open at 6 o'clock a. m. and close at 4 o'clock p. m.

The following are the places of registration and polling places for the City of Chicago and the Town of Cicero, Cook County, Illinois, selected by the Board of Election Commissioners—to-wit:

1ST WARD.

Precinct.	
1	19 Dearborn-st.
2	20 Wabash-av.
3	192 Washington-st.
4	1234½ Van Buren-st.
5	between Clark and Dearborn sts.
6	94 Plymouth-pl.
7	196 Michigan-av.
8	270 Wabash-av.
9	283 Wabash-av.
10	383 Dearborn-st.
11	305 Clark-st.
12	63 Pacific-av.
13	184 Van Buren-st.
14	178 Fifth-av.
15	420 Clark-st.
16	405 Clark-st.
17	125 E. State-st.
18	13 Taylor-st.
19	475 S. State-st.
20	500 Wabash-av.
21	516 Wabash-av.
22	541 Wabash-av.
23	458 Clark-st.

2D WARD.

Precinct.	
1	1903 Michigan-av.
2	1935 Wabash-av.
3	1936 Wabash-av.
4	1506 Wabash-av.
5	39 In 14th-st.
6	1620 Wabash-av.
7	1465 E. 18th-st.
8	1340 S. State-st.
9	104 E. 18th-st.
10	2000 Prairie-av., barn.
11	2120 S. State-st.
12	1826 Archer-av.
13	114 22d-st.
14	2123 Wabash-av.
15	2229 Cottage Grove-av.
16	2203 Michigan-av.
17	2340 S. State-st.
18	2320 Wabash-av.
19	2341 Cottage Grove-av.
20	2529 Cottage Grove-av.
21	2417 Wabash-av.
22	2531 S. State-st.
23	2536 S. State-st.

3D WARD.

Precinct.	
1	2725 Wentworth-av.
2	2701 Dearborn-st.
3	2836 State-st.
4	2837 State-st.
5	2840 Wabash-av.
6	2935 Calumet-av.
7	2931 Cottage Grove-av.
8	2930 Cottage Grove-av.
9	2934 Cottage Grove-av.
10	114 31st-st.
11	3100 State-st.
12	176 30th-st.
13	2906 State-st.
14	3000 Michigan-av.
15	368 30th-st.
16	2841 Wentworth-av.
17	2840 Wentworth-av.
18	3162 Dearborn-st.
19	3259 Dearborn-st.
20	3255 31st-st.
21	268 33d-st.
22	113 31st-st.
23	3133 31st-st.
24	3290 Cottage Grove-av.
25	3135 Cottage Grove-av.

4TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	3456 Cottage Grove-av.
2	144 E. 35th-st.
3	170 E. 35th-st.
4	3500 S. State-st.
5	3419 S. State-st.
6	3428 S. State-st.
7	3005 S. State-st.
8	3622 Wentworth-av.
9	3607 Wentworth-av.
10	452 E. 36th-st.
11	3552 S. State-st.
12	3612 S. State-st.
13	3507 Indiana-av.
14	207 E. 35th-st.
15	3550 Rhoden-av.
16	3518 Vincennes-av.
17	3551 Cottage Grove-av.
18	3555 Cottage Grove-av.
19	3802 Lake-av.
20	3703 Cottage Grove-av.
21	3754 Cottage Grove-av.
22	142 E. 38th-st.
23	29½ Aldine square.
24	3823 S. 39th-st.
25	416 E. 39th-st.
26	3702 S. State-st.
27	3830 S. State-st.
28	3855 Wentworth-av.

5TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	2017 Wentworth-av.
2	2140 Archer-av.
3	2234 Archer-av.
4	Princeton-av.
5	340 22d-st.
6	373 33d-st.
7	3421 Wentworth-av.
8	234 24th-pl.
9	3450 Wentworth-av.
10	2141 S. Canal-st.
11	2520 Emerald-av.
12	2524 Emerald-av., rear.
13	509 26th-st.
14	418 E. 26th-st.
15	2512 29th-pl.
16	509 25th-st.
17	3638 5th-av.
18	413 29th-st.
19	187 29th-pl.
20	2809 Union-av.
21	2900 Emerald-av.
22	2958 Lexington-av.
23	2904 Butler-st.
24	2916 Butler-st.
25	3000 26th-st.
26	3036 Princeton-av.
27	3250 Wentworth-av.
28	3156 Canal-st., rear.
29	3157 Wallace-st.
30	3107 S. Halsted-st.

6TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	728 Archer-av.
2	2810 Archer-av.
3	3039 Archer-av.
4	3011 Archer-av.
5	2981 Archer-av.
6	2967 Archer-av.
7	2809 Archer-av.
8	2835 Lyman-st.
9	3042 S. Halsted-st.
10	3244 S. Halsted-st.
11	373 32d-st.
12	311 31st-pl.
13	3119 Fox-st.
14	3424 S. Morgan-st.
15	Auburn-av.
16	3428 S. Halsted-st.
17	326 35th-pl.
18	3503 S. Halsted-st.
19	3437 Wallace-st.
20	312 37th-st.
21	307 37th-st.
22	313 37th-st.
23	3818 Wallace-st.
24	3818 A. Halsted-st.
25	3254 S. Halsted-st.
26	3256 S. Halsted-st.
27	3171 Archer-av.
28	3270 Archer-av.
29	3400 S. Oakley-av.
30	458 35th-st.
31	3339 S. Ashland-av.
32	3338 S. Ashland-av.
33	3601 Wood-st.
34	3636 Lincoln-st.
35	3500 S. Wood-st.
36	3809 Archer-av.

7TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	502 S. Jefferson-st.
2	238 West 12th-st.
3	226 Maxwell-st.
4	254 Maxwell-st.
5	208 Maxwell-st.
6	573 S. Halsted-st.
7	170 16th-place.
8	494 S. Union-st.
9	196 Maxwell-st.
10	720 S. Canal-st.
11	604 S. Jefferson-st.
12	182 W. 14th-place.
13	616 S. Halsted-st.
14	606 S. Halsted-st.
15	606 S. Union-st.
16	116 W. 18th-st.
17	90 W. 18th-st.
18	94 Canalport-av.
19	766 S. Halsted-st.
20	845 S. Halsted-st.
21	131 Canalport-av.
22	41 Canalport-av.

8TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	330 Maxwell-st.
2	495 S. Morgan-st.
3	280 Blue Island-av.
4	436 W. 12th-st.
5	480 W. 12th-st.
6	440 S. Center-av.
7	343 W. 14th-pl.
8	287 W. 14th-pl.
9	424 W. 14th-st.
10	373 Blue Island-av.
11	354 W. 15th-st.
12	334 W. 18th-st.
13	538 S. Center-av.
14	753 Allport-st.
15	631 S. Center-av. (rear).
16	584 S. Center-av.
17	353 W. 18th-st.
18	317 W. 18th-st.
19	257 W. 20th-st.
20	694 S. May-st.
21	696 S. Center-av.
22	699 S. Center-av.
23	270 W. 20th-st.

9TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	46 Edgemont-av.
2	50 Edgemont-av.
3	617 W. 12th-st.
4	705 W. 12th-st.
5	717 W. 12th-st.
6	714 W. 12th-st.
7	502 W. 12th-st.
8	741 12th-pl.
9	581 W. 14th-st.
10	585 W. 13th-st.
11	548 W. 14th-st.
12	588 W. 14th-st.
13	675 Ashland-av.
14	722 W. 14th-st.
15	761 W. 17th-st.
16	715 W. 17th-st.
17	578 W. 18th-st.
18	499 Blue Island-av.
19	655 Throop-st.
20	904 Laflin-st.
21	565 Laflin-st.
22	717 W. 18th-st.
23	731 W. 18th-place.
24	698 W. 20th-st.
25	617 W. 21st-st.
26	638 Blue Island-av.
27	708 Throop-st.
28	671 Blue Island-av.
29	684 W. 21st-place.

10TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	626 S. Wood-st.
2	886 W. 12th-st.
3	976 W. Taylor-st.
4	627 Ogden-av.
5	1147 W. 12th-st.
6	1102 W. 12th-st.
7	1690 W. 12th-st.
8	1646 W. 12th-st.
9	1009 Ogden-av.
10	1294 W. 12th-st.
11	1257 W. 15th-st.
12	737 Ogden-av.
13	1072 W. 12th-st.
14	581 Warshburn-av.
15	1094 19th-st.
16	939 W. 13th-st.
17	936 W. 13th-st. [rear].
18	884 W. 13th-st.
19	915 W. 18th-st.
20	744 W. 19th-st.
21	867 W. 21st-st.
22	987 W. 18th-st.
23	973 W. 20th-st.
24	1042 W. 19th-st.
25	752 W. 21st-pl.
26	847 W. 20th-st.
27	919 W. 22d-st.
28	1102 W. 21st-pl.
29	1120 W. 18th-pl.
30	1247 W. 16th-st.
31	1280 W. 21st-pl.
32	1427 W. 22d-st.
33	1259 Ogden-av.
34	1353 Ogden-av.
35	1543 Ogden-av.
36	1033 Millard-av.
37	1498 Ogden-av.
38	1454 Ogden-av.
39	1661 W. 25d-st.
40	1071 S. Albany-av.
41	1064 S. California-av.
42	1059 S. Leavitt-st.
43	1128 S. Oakley-av.
44	29 W. 24th-st.
45	1000 S. Wood-st.
46	1121 Blue Island-av.
47	1115 Western-av.
48	503 W. 25th-st.
49	516 W. 25th-st.
50	1194 Albany-av.
51	1268 Homan-av.
52	678 W. 20th-st.

11TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	266 Grand-av.
2	285 Grand-av.
3	338 Grand-av.
4	361 Grand-av.
5	396 Grand-av.
6	493 Grand-av.
7	506 W. Lake-st.
8	44 N. Ashland-av.
9	576 W. Lake-st.
10	439 Lake-st.
11	453 W. Lake-st.
12	58 S. Elizabeth-st.
13	487 W. Madison-st.
14	527 W. Madison-st.
15	91 Ashland-blvd.
16	130 Ogden-av.
17	114 Ogden-av.
18	12 Laflin-st.
19	396 W. Madison-st.
20	367 W. Van Buren-st.
21	457 W. Van Buren-st.
22	521 W. Van Buren-st.
23	556 W. Van Buren-st.
24	522 W. Van Buren-st.
25	568 Harrison-st.
26	718 W. Harrison-st.
27	649 W. Taylor-st.
28	603 W. Taylor-st.
29	521 W. Taylor-st.

12TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	674 W. Madison-st.
2	727 W. Madison-st.
3	761 W. Madison-st.
4	807 W. Madison-st.
5	834 W. Madison-st.
6	927 W. Madison-st.
7	1015 W. Madison-st.
8	1052 W. Madison-st.
9	1059 W. Madison-st.
10	1197 W. Madison-st.
11	1246 W. Madison-st.
12	1323 W. Madison-st.
13	1274 W. Madison-st.
14	1369 W. Madison-st.
15	1404 W. Madison-st.
16	7 T S. Kedzie-av.
17	100 S. Homan-av.
18	1990 W. Madison-st.
19	492 Colorado-av.
20	1171 Fillmore-st.
21	1353 W. Van Buren-st.
22	1263 W. Van Buren-st.
23	1220 W. Van Buren-st.
24	190 S. California-av.
25	1018 S. Kedzie-av.
26	1043 W. Van Buren-st.
27	194 S. Western-av.
28	1116 W. Van Buren-st.
29	1159 W. Harrison-st.
30	1077 W. Harrison-st.
31	185 S. Leavitt-st.
32	997 W. Harrison-st.
33	849 W. Van Buren-st.
34	215 S. Robey-st.
35	914 W. Harrison-st.
36	200 Hoyne-av.
37	199 Ogden-av.
38	345 Ogden-av.
39	344 W. Harrison-st.
40	671 W. Polk-st.
41	510 Ogden-av.
42	443 Ogden-av.
43	489 Ogden-av.
44	370 S. Western-av.
45	419 S. Western-av.
46	389 S. Western-av.
47	428 S. California-av.
48	453 S. California-av.
49	1875 Fillmore-st.
50	364 S. Keedzie-av.
51	1547 W. 12th-st.
52	1743 W. Harrison-st.
53	1637 W. 12th-st.

13TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	573 W. Chicago-av.
2	469 W. Erie-st.
3	473 W. Wood-st.
4	532 W. Grand-av.
5	625 Grand-av.
6	616 W. Erie-st.
7	695 W. Chicago-av.
8	680 Grand-av.
9	740 Grand-av.
10	680 W. Erie-st.
11	258 N. Western-av.
12	325 Grand-av.
13	852 Grand-av.
14	901 W. Chicago-av.
15	911 W. Western-av.
16	147 N. Keedzie-av.
17	1601 W. Ohio-st.
18	1547 W. Huron-st.
19	1680 W. Lake-st.
20	1632 W. Lake-st.
21	1511 N. Kedzie-av.
22	1327 W. Lake-st.
23	1248 W. Lake-st.
24	1248 Park-av.
25	1079 W. Lake-st.
26	1084 W. Lake-st.
27	1129 Park-av.
28	926 W. Lake-st.
29	820 W. Fulton-st.
30	830 W. Lake-st.
31	881 W. Lake-st.
32	768 W. Lake-st.
33	784 Carroll-av.
34	712 Lake-st.
35	662 W. Lake-st.
36	667 W. Lake-st.

14TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	1205 Milwaukee-av.
2	783 N. Paulina-st.
3	1384 Milwaukee-av.
4	1039 Milwaukee-av.
5	615 N. Ashland-av.
6	650 N. Paulina-av.
7	810 W. Division-st.
8	936 Ellen-st.
9	1108 Milwaukee-av.
10	844 W. North-av.
11	1124 N. Leavitt-st.
12	1423 W. Division-st.
13	1562 W. Division-st.
14	1254 W. Division-st.
15	920 W. North-av.
16	724 W. North-av.
17	1105 W. Division-st.
18	719 N. Campbell-av.
19	890 W. Division-st.
20	1170 W. Division-st.
21	908 W. North-av.
22	946 W. Moyne-st.
23	1263 Grand-av.
24	1772 W. Chicago-av.
25	1254 W. Division-st.
26	1258 W. Division-st.
27	906 N. California-av.
28	1170 W. Chicago-av.
29	Cor. Washtenaw and Iowa sts.
30	542 Haddon-av.
31	419 W. Division-st.
32	606 W. Chicago-av.
33	670 W. Chicago-av.
34	520 N. Lincoln-st.
35	342 Augusta-st.
36	405 W. Division-st.
37	263 W. Division-st.
38	217½ W. Division-st.
39	430 W. Marshfield-av.
40	632 W. Chicago-av.
41	476 W. Chicago-av.

15TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	598 Elston-av.
2	231 W. North-av.
3	295 W. North-av.
4	311 W. North-av.
5	365 W. North-av.
6	340 Wabansia-av.
7	1245 Milwaukee-av.
8	596 W. North-av.
9	647 Wabansia-av.
10	727 W. North-av.
11	850 N. Fairfield-av.
12	927 W. North-av.
13	943 W. North-av.
14	1063 W. North-av.
15	604 Cortland-st.
16	514 Cortland-st.
17	956 N. Mozart-st.
18	347 Cortland-st.
19	560 Armitage-av.
20	1537 Milwaukee-av.
21	1001 N. Leavitt-st.
22	910 N. Robey-st.
23	273 W. Clybourn-pl.
24	189 W. Clybourn-pl.
25	262 Hervey-st.
26	1053 N. Robey-st.
27	1067 N. Hoyne-av.
28	1062 N. Hoyne-av.
29	199 W. Fullerton-av.
30	1169 N. Leavitt-st.
31	1068 N. Oakley-av.
32	1735 Milwaukee-av.
33	1049 Milwaukee-av.
34	1077 W. Fullerton-av.
35	1820 Milwaukee-av.
36	715 Armitage-av.
37	846 Armitage-av.
38	1912 Milwaukee-av.
39	1447 N. California-av.
40	927 W. Fullerton-av.
41	1510 N. Rockwell-st.
42	276 W. Diversey-st.
43	1023 Sacramento-av.

16TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	209 N. Ashland-av.
2	204 Noble-st.
3	280 W. Erie-st.
4	120 N. Center-av.
5	238 W. Erie-st.
6	260 W. Chicago-av.
7	273 W. Chicago-av.
8	359 W. Chicago-av.
9	341 Chicago-av.
10	279 N. Ashland-av.
11	402 W. Chicago-av.
12	356 W. Chicago-av.
13	410 N. Center-av.
14	204 W. Chicago-av.
15	495 Milwaukee-av.
16	609 Milwaukee-av.
17	433 Noble-st.
18	442 Noble-st.
19	404 N. Ashland-av.
20	472 Milwaukee-av.
21	776 Milwaukee-av.
22	503 Noble-st.
23	579 Noble-st.
24	546 Noble-st.
25	574 N. Ashland-av.
26	598 Dickson-st.
27	636 Noble-st.
28	642 Noble-st.
29	619 Noble-st.
30	468 Elston-av.
31	165 W. Blackhawk-st.
32	136 W. North-av.
33	757 Holt-st.
34	740 N. Ashland-av.

17TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	132 W. Chicago-av.
2	218 W. Hubbard-st.
3	84 W. Erie-st.
4	376 Milwaukee-av.
5	122 W. Erie-st.
6	46 W. Huron-st.
7	204 N. Curtis-st.
8	214 Grand-av.
9	190 Grand-av.
10	127 Grand-av.
11	87 Grand-av.
12	156 N. Desplaines-st.
13	138 N. Halsted-st.
14	172 Austin-av.
15	202 Lake-st.
16	40 N. Halsted-st.

18TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	42 W. Randolph-st.
2	87 S. Canal-st.
3	77 W. Madison-st.
4	98 W. Madison-st.
5	170 W. Madison-st.
6	58 S. Halsted-st.
7	12 S. Desplaines-st.
8	9 N. Desplaines-st.
9	43 S. Halsted-st.
10	69 S. Halsted-st.
11	234 Washington-blvd.
12	261 W. Randolph-st.
13	297 W. Madison-st.
14	341 W. Randolph-st.
15	10 S. Center-av.
16	4 Aberdeen-st.
17	257½ W. Adams-st.
18	204 W. Monroe-st.
19	113 S. Desplaines-st.
20	65 Adams-st.
21	148 S. Halsted-st.
22	151 W. Van Buren-st.
23	223 Jackson-blvd.
24	249½ Jackson-blvd.
25	313 W. Van Buren-st.
26	118 S. Center-av.

19TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	148 W. Harrison-st.
2	243 S. Desplaines-st.
3	286 S. Halsted-st.
4	230 W. Van Buren-st.
5	363 W. Harrison-st.
6	324 W. Van Buren-st.
7	374 W. Van Buren-st.
8	185 S. Center-av.
9	401 W. Harrison-st.
10	351 W. Polk-st.
11	340½ W. Harrison-st.
12	266 W. Harrison-st.
13	95 Blue Island-av.
14	320 S. Halsted-st.
15	104 W. Polk-st.
16	121 Forquer-st.
17	151 W. Polk-st.
18	364 S. Halsted-st.
19	382 S. Halsted-st.
20	162 Blue Island-av.
21	161 Blue Island-av.
22	106 Sholto-st.
23	302 W. Polk-st.
24	465 W. Taylor-st.
25	1083 W. Van Buren-st.
26	400 W. Taylor-st.
27	194 Blue Island-av.
28	1115 W. Harrison-st.
29	262 W. Taylor-st.
30	432 S. Halsted-st.
31	424 S. Jefferson-st.
32	108 W. Taylor-st.
33	185 W. 12th-st.

20TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	902 Halsted-st.
2	208 Racine-av.
3	159 Wheeler-av.
4	720 Clybourn-av.
5	821 Clybourn-av.
6	1128 Southport-av.
7	66 Center-st.
8	171 Webster-av.
9	176 Center-st.
10	186 Center-st.
11	880 Halsted-st.
12	185 Center-st.
13	49 Fremont-st.
14	198 Sheffield-av.
15	1116 Center-st.
16	621 Clybourn-av.
17	550 Clybourn-av.
18	560 Clybourn-av.
19	284 Clybourn-av.

21ST WARD.

Precinct.	
1	981 N. Clark-st.
2	458 Webster-av.
3	270 Lincoln-av.
4	278 Burling-st.
5	300 Center-st.
6	160 Lincoln-av.
7	129 Lincoln-av.
8	917 N. Clark-st.
9	867 N. Clark-st.
10	751 Wells-st.
11	91 Wisconsin-st.
12	385 Cleveland-av.
13	511 Larrabee-st.
14	186 Orchard-st.
15	84 Willow-st.
16	32 Burling-st.
17	480 Larrabee-st.
18	420 Larrabee-st.
19	515 Eugenie-st.
20	220 Lincoln-av.
21	96 Eugenie-st.
22	667 Wells-st.
23	647 Wells-st.

22D WARD.

Precinct.	
1	556 N. State-st.
2	540 N. State-st.
3	348 Goethe-st.
4	470 N. Clark-st.
5	553 N. Clark-st.
6	642 N. Clark-st.
7	637 N. Clark-st.
8	534 Wells-st.
9	129 Schiller-st.
10	368 E. North-av.
11	489 Wells-st.
12	415 Wells-st.
13	22 Clybourn-av.
14	384 Sedgwick-st.
15	311 Blackhawk-st.
16	74 Clybourn-av.
17	276 Larrabee-st.
18	97 Clybourn-av.
19	265 Larrabee-st.
20	165 N. Division-st.
21	21 Gardner-st.
22	149 Clybourn-av.
23	315 Larrabee-st.
24	4 Town-st.
25	342 Clybourn-av.

23D WARD.

Precinct.	
1	62 E. Division-st.
2	169 Larrabee-st.
3	116 Larrabee-st.
4	132 Larrabee-st.
5	1 Larrabee-st.
6	14 Oak-st.
7	156 Townsend-st.
8	188 Sedgwick-st.
9	179 Elm-st.
10	378 Orleans-st.
11	251 N. Franklin-st.
12	301 Orleans-st.
13	210 Oak-st.
14	288 Orleans-st.
15	118 Oak-st.
16	57 Milton-av.
17	100 Sedgwick-st.
18	234 Orleans-st.
19	253 Orleans-st.
20	213 Wells-st.
21	103 Orleans-st.
22	72 E. Chicago-av.
23	125½ Orleans-st.
24	99 Wells-st.
25	61 Wells-st.

24TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	812 Rush-st.
2	365 Dearborn-av.
3	355 N. Clark-st.
4	329 Wells-st.
5	294 Wells-st.
6	296 Wells-st.
7	335 N. Clark-st.
8	363 E. Chicago-av.
9	383 N. State-st.
10	298 Cass-st.
11	361 Rush-st.
12	163 Rush-st.
13	305 Superior-st.
14	149 N. State-st.
15	298 N. Clark-st.
16	185 N. Clark-st.
17	188 Wells-st.
18	100 Wells-st.
19	106 La Salle-av.
20	144 N. Clark-st.
21	110 Dearborn-av.
22	78 Rush-st.
23	88 Rush-st.
24	60 Rush-st.
25	23 Rush-st.
26	32 Rush-st.
27	44 N. State-st.
28	66 N. State-st.
29	140 Michigan-st.

25TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	1300 N. Clark-st.
2	1853 Arlington-pl.
3	1369 N. Clark-st. (rear).
4	637 Orchard-st.
5	1118 N. Clark-st.
6	1502 Lill-av.
7	1235 N. Halsted-st.
8	1406 Wrightwood-av.
9	951 Lincoln-av.
10	537 Sheffield-av.
11	540 Lincoln-av.
12	538 Lincoln-av.
13	1204 Diversey-st.
14	1721 Sheffield-av.
15	1440 Diversey-st.
16	33 Evanston-av.
17	16 Evanston-av. (rear).
18	1588 N. Clark-st.
19	1624 N. Clark-st.
20	1853 Sheffield-av.
21	1357 Belmont-av.
22	1246 Belmont-av.
23	1738 N. Halsted-st.
24	1670 N. Halsted-st.
25	1748 N. Halsted-st. (rear).
26	1769 N. Clark-st.
27	1049 Sheffield-av.
28	N. w. cor. Sheffield-av. and Roscoe-st.
29	1836 N. Clark-st.
30	Addison and Halsted-st., Town Hall.
31	1810 Addison-st.
32	1842 Evanston-av.
33	407 Wilmthrop-av.
34	2092 Evanston-av.
35	1729 Evanston-av.
36	Southport, near Morse-av.
37	Rogers Park Police Station.
38	901 Greenleaf-av.

26TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	1112 Wrightwood-av.
2	386 Southport-av.
3	422 Southport-av.
4	110 Fullerton-av.
5	90 Fullerton-av.
6	1102 Clybourn-av.
7	944 Wolfram-st.
8	734 Lincoln-av.
9	953 Racine-av.
10	843 Lincoln-av.
11	796 Southport-av.
12	743 Perry-st.
13	1715 N. Ashland-av.
14	1392 Clybourn-av.
15	144 Noble-av.
16	1793 N. Irving-av.
17	509 Melrose-st.
18	1860 N. Robey-st.
19	1157 Lincoln-av.
20	1818 N. Ashland-av.
21	1106 Belmont-av.
22	915 Southport-av.
23	Cor. Addison and Southport-avs.
24	Janssen-av.
25	2213 N. Ashland-av.
26	2006 N. Ashland-av.
27	1870 N. Paulina-st.
28	1895 N. Hoyne-av.
29	1590 Lincoln-av.
30	1711 Lincoln-av.
31	1700 Lincoln-av.
32	S. e. cor. Cullom and Paulina-sts.
33	1272 E. Ravenswood Park.
34	1289 W. Ravenswood Park.
35	Lyman and Eastwood-av.
36	698 Lawrence-av.
37	444 Foster-av.
38	1716 E. Ravenswood Park.
39	1968 E. Ravenswood Park.
40	West Ridge Village Hall.

27TH WARD.

Precinct.	
1	3263 Norwood Park-av.
2	Forest Glen Depot, C., M. & St. P. Ry.
3	2541 Lincoln-av.
4	Mayfair Depot, C. & N. W. Ry.
5	2428 N. 41st-ct.
6	N. e. cor. Belmont and Elston-avs.
7	441 Belmont-av.
8	1781 N. Kedzie-av.
9	664 Belmont-av.
10	2479 N. 42d-av.
11	Jefferson Park Depot, C. & N. W. Ry.
12	Grand-av. and Dunning branch, C., M. & St. P. R. R.
13	1025 N. 51st-st.
14	1595 Armitage-av.
15	1086 Hayes-av.
16	1213 Armitage-av.
17	1111 Armitage-av.
18	958 Armitage-av.
19	999 Kimball-

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3339 WASHINGTON-AV. — MOST DESIRABLE rooms, handsomely furnished, together with excellent table, may be engaged about March 20; this attractive home, formerly occupied by Otis Jones Esq., is now being thoroughly renovated, redecorated, and refurnished for a select boarding-house; detached house, faces south. Midway Pleisance, west Del Prado Hotel; attractive grounds, spacious veranda, three minutes to L. C. station; standard of excellence has been attained in our former homes; first-class references given and required. Address N 125, Tribune office.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D, BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium; best rooms, table, and references.

West Side.

429 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — HANDSOMELY furnished double and single rooms; excellent table.

North Side.

16 ASTOR-ST., MAISON-DU-NORD—NEAR DIvision and Lake Shore-drive; offers inducements to people of refinement.

287 ERIE-ST.—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS; running water, steam heat.

467 FULLERTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE; RUNning water; single room; board; reasonable.

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THE MELROSE, 390 WASHINGTON-BLVD., recently opened as high-class family hotel; front corner alcove; tables reserved for families; day board $4 per week; references.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service

THE EDINBURGH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— Front suites of two and three rooms, with private baths; also single rooms; newly decorated.

YORKSHIRE, 1537 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-class family hotel within five minutes' ride to business center; transients, $2 day.

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BOARD—BY COUPLE, $80 MO.; 4 ADULTS, $8 week each. Ladies, list your rooms. Call only. 1218 Masonic Temple.

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South Side.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED LIGHT HOUSEkeeping rooms in modern flat; all convenience. 5479 Lexington-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—751 N. WELLS-ST., 2 FRONT PARlors and bedroom; Lincoln Park; suitable for 4 gentlemen or two couples; also other good rooms.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE HAVE $65 A MONTH NEW stone modern 10-room houses at Woodlawn that we will rent for $50; 5 minutes to Ill. Cent. and Alley "L"; thoroughly modern.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
39 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block. Phone 532 Main.

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CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—$42.50 ONLY FOR THIS BEAUTIful modern 6-room, stone-front, cottage residence, 4850 Langley-av.; oak finish, tiled bathroom, etc.; new public school only 2 blocks. Call.

TO RENT—308 35D-ST., LARGE NEW MODERN house; front 10-room house. See occupants; price $45.

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North Side.

TO RENT—368 ONTARIO-ST., 12-ROOM RESIdence; furnace heat; 2 baths. Apply to
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TO RENT—ELMHURST—TWO FURNISHED houses for summer or year; large grounds and rooms and board. Address
J. C. ENO, 1 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EVANSTON HOUSES, $35, $50, $70; best situation; first-class in every respect. Owner, 510 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—HOUSES.

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LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, 6% interest. Tontine and distribution; policies discounted. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1878.

MONEY LOANED—LOW RATES.
Without security, to SALARIED people; personal note; no indorser; easy payments; CONFIDENTIAL. WILLIS, 66 Watson Bldg., 125 La Salle.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants; without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. ROOM 20, Washington-st., Room 20.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 105 Dearborn.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Modern homes
In Maywood.
Same terms as rent.
$25 per month,
with no extra interest.
All improvements now in.
Houses new and tasty.
Chicago and Northwestern Ry.
Chicago Great Western Ry.
Madison-st. electric cars.
$2,000 and upwards,
with 50 feet front.
Only $100 cash needed.
Take Madison-st. electric cars west, or CALL ON
PROVISO LAND ASSOCIATION,
34 CLARK STREET.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AT TRACY; 30 MINutes on Rock Island; 8 rooms, finished in oak, reception hall, bath, sideboard, bookcases, console, mantels, grates, china closet, laundry tubs, furnace, cement floor in basement; lot 50x185; $40 cash, balance same as rent, if desired. HELL, 615, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,000 FURNISHED HOTEL, including 40-ft. lot, with good improvements, in southern suburb; present rentals paying good income; price $3,000, incumbrance $1,200; will take good vacant lot and some cash for equity. Address H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—TWO TRACTS ON 63D-ST., CHIcago's future great street, $500 and $1,200 an acre. N. THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st. 1 buy and sell acres NOW.

FOR SALE—ACRES ON CALUMET RIVER and southwest of Stock-Yards.
J. D. HARVEY, First Nat. Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES, BELMONT-AV., COR. 44th. T. EDWARDS, 145 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—377-ACRE FARM, 3½ MILES WEST of Auburn, N. Y.; price $12,000; richest soil; all under cultivation but about 40 acres wood land; no trade for really wanted. Address ALFRED H. COWLES, The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR REAL ESTate or business for cash, privately or at auction. Oriental Real Estate Exchange, Room 40, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—EVANSTON RESIDENCE, MODern, $4,000 to $9,000; answer fully location, price, etc. Address C L 979, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXCESSIVE 1898 TAXES REDUCED or no char

SHARP PLAY IN SENATE.

DUPLICATE OF HUMPHREY'S BOTTLE BILL PUSHED AHEAD.

Opponents of the Measure, Supposing an Agreement Existed Deferring Action, Are Taken by Surprise—Proposal to Make the Board of Agriculture Elective Makes a Contest—Appropriations to Reach Three Millions—Military Affairs.

SPRINGFIELD BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Springfield, Ill., March 16.

The Senate did a lively stroke of work this morning, and came to an adjournment in time to let members take the noon train. Nothing further will be done by that body by agreement until next Tuesday morning.

A bill to protect registered bottles, milk cans, etc., reached second reading in the Senate this morning in an unexpected manner. Humphrey's bill has been tied up in the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying for several weeks, where it has been vigorously opposed by Senator Juul, and there have been numerous hearings concerning it. The larger milk concerns and the milk shippers of Chicago have had a lobby here, working for the bill, and the bottle dealers and small milk dealers have had a lobbly fighting it.

It had been agreed that the bill was to be taken up for final disposition in the committee yesterday, but the advocates of the measure found that a majority of the committee was against them, and they agreed with the other side to postpone the matter for a week. This morning, while the Senate was in a hubbub over bills that were coming up, Senator Henry Evans arose and quietly asked leave to introduce a bill and have it sent to second reading without reference. Not a half-dozen Senators heard the request, and, as there were no objections, the bill was introduced and advanced. After the Senate had adjourned Senator Juul learned to his consternation that Senator Evans' measure was only a copy of Senator Humphrey's bottle bill, on which he had wasted so much energy in the committee.

The Senate Committee on Elections reported with favorable recommendation the Dunlap and Stubblefield bills amending the primary election law.

Senator Baxter's bill to permit boards of free public township libraries to levy a tax of one-half mill to maintain their libraries was passed.

Telephone Measure Passes.

The House led off by taking up the Brundage bill regulating telephones and giving it 124 affirmative votes to none in the negative. It was shot over into the Senate and it will be followed by numerous other regulators in no time at all. The Senate expresses its ability to carry all weight of this character that may be put upon it.

Notwithstanding the fact that the time for the introduction of bills in the House has long since passed, quite a number of measures were received. Few of these measures will get through the General Assembly at this late day. There are several hundred House bills now on the order of second reading, and the members are engaged in friendly strife in advancing them as rapidly as possible.

The Senate is in good condition to get through with the appropriation bill by April 14, the date fixed for adjournment.

Board of Agriculture Controversy.

The House bill making the State Board of Agriculture elective by Congressional districts came out of committee this morning with favorable report and was made a special order for next Tuesday morning. It was introduced by Mr. Johnson of Fulton, but Mr. White dug it up in the Committee on Agriculture yesterday. When Johnson called it up the members began yelling at him, "What's the bill about? What's the bill about?" Mr. Johnson explained its purpose to the House and it seemed as if three-fourths of the members yelled at once "Read!" "Read!" "Good bill, good bill!"

Judging by the temper of the House as evinced today, it will go through that body without any trouble at all. The members of the State Board of Agriculture are getting ready to fight it in the Senate. The claim is now being made on every hand that the bill, if it becomes a law, will make the State Board of Agriculture a political factor, a position which it has not occupied up to this time. The members who are pushing the bill define their position to be one of hostility to the manner of selecting the board. They say they do not want to take any steps which will cripple the purposes for which the State Board of Agriculture was created, nor are they willing to do anything to lessen the importance of the State Fair. They do say, however, they are opposed to giving the present management large appropriations for new buildings, etc., until they get some information as to improvements made under the immense appropriations of two and four years ago. The bill will go through the House some time next week, but the big battle will be in the Senate.

Bill on Negotiable Paper.

Mr. Lyon called up the Senate bill in relation to negotiable instruments. This is the measure prepared by the American Bankers' association, and which it is sought to have enacted by the Legislatures of nearly all the States with a view to securing a uniform law on the subject.

Mr. Hurst offered an amendment providing that "if any fraud or circumvention be used in obtaining the making, executing, or delivery of any such instrument, such fraud or circumvention may be pleaded in bar to any action brought on any such instrument obtained, whether such action be brought by the party committing such fraud or circumvention or by the assignee of such instrument."

Mr. Hurst explained that the object of the amendment was to prevent swindlers from going up and down the State and securing signatures to notes by fraudulent means and then turning such notes over to so-called "innocent purchasers" for collection. The amendment was adopted.

After the adoption of one or two other minor amendments the bill was advanced to third reading.

Mr. Alling introduced a bill creating the office of State Fire Marshal for the investigation of the cause and origin of fires. The Marshal is to be appointed by the Governor, and his term of office is fixed at four years.

Appropriations Reach Three Millions.

The House Committee on Appropriations this afternoon considered the omnibus appropriation bill introduced by Mr. Curtis, and after considering it carefully section by section and making many slight alterations the bill was reported favorably. An appropriation of $1,300 was added for improvements at Lincoln's house and the salary of the custodian was raised to $1,000 a year.

The sum of $5,000 was added for the purchase of a boat for the Fish Commissioners and $2,500 per year for its maintenance. A section was also added providing for a stenographer for each Appellate Court Judge at a salary of $720 per year. The bill appropriates about $3,000,000, which is practically the same as two years ago.

Military Affairs.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably upon Rankin's bill revising the military and naval code. The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Martin of Cook to provide for twenty-four battalions of infantry, so as to admit the colored regiment as a whole, and by providing that the cavalry squadron and artillery battalion shall be entitled to a band of not less than sixteen pieces.

The bill introduced by Mr. Young of Cook appropriating $100,000 to form parade grounds and erect an armory on the Lake Front Park for the use of the organizations of the Illinois National Guard stationed at Chicago was reported favorably with the recommendation that it be sent to the Appropriations committee.

The House License committee reported favorably on Mr. Thiemann's bill, which provides that County boards cannot license dramshops within two miles of the limits of any city, village, or town. The same action was taken on Mr. Purdunn's bill making the penalty for selling or giving liquor to minors not less than $20 nor more than $100 for each offense.

The House Committee on Parks and Boulevards this afternoon reported favorably Mr. Erickson's bill providing for a driveway along the lake front from the South Side to the North Side, and Mr. Mueller's resolution permitting the yacht club of Chicago to bond its improvements and buildings.

Foreign Corporations.

The House Committee on Revenue reported favorably Representative Barclay's bill providing for the assessment of the capital stock of foreign corporations doing business in Illinois. The bill is as follows:

"The State Board of Equalization shall assess the proportion of the capital stock represented by property or business transacted in this State by all companies, corporations, or associations incorporated under the laws of other States, Territories, or foreign countries doing business in this State in the same manner as herein before provided (in the act approved March 30, 1872, in force July 1, 1872, for the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes) for the assessment of companies, corporations, or associations incorporated under the laws of this State."

The House Committee on Education killed Mr. Alling's bill to amend the school law and reported favorably Mr. Andrus' bill allowing districts under special charters to establish kindergarten schools.

ANOTHER BIG PACKING HOUSE.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company to Establish a Plant West of the Stock-Yards.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company of New York and Kansas City has decided to come to Chicago. Work on an immense packing plant, with all "up-to-date" improvements and an immediate capacity of 1,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs, and 1,500 sheep daily, will begin at once. This capacity will be increased as the firm's business becomes more fully centralized here.

Having tried New York and Kansas City for many years, the firm has discovered that from Chicago packers can reach a larger number of consumers of dressed meats with less cost than from any other packing center in the world, and that in Chicago packers can realize a greater profit from the offal—the hides, horns, bones, blood, hair, glue stock, oil, grease, fertilizer, etc.—than anywhere else in the country.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger concern began business in New York City about forty years ago, with a capacity of about 100 cattle a week. In February, 1892, it established in Kansas City also. The capacity of its present plants is about 2,000 cattle per day, besides a large number of hogs and sheep. The firm's Chicago plant will be built in the packing district west of the Stock-Yards. It will afford employment to more than 1,000 men.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. LOAN

Firm Borrows $400,000 for Building Purposes—To Replace Burned Jackson Boulevard Structure.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have made a loan of $400,000 to complete the building they are erecting at Michigan avenue and Madison street. A trust deed to secure the loan was filed for record yesterday. It goes to the Northern Trust company and runs for ten years at 4½ per cent.

The building, 207 and 211 Jackson boulevard, destroyed by fire a few days ago, will be rebuilt at once, the space in the new building having been engaged already. The building belonged to the estate of Edwin H. Sheldon and not the Law estate.

The property in Thirty-ninth street, 105 feet east of Cottage Grove avenue, north front, 105x145 feet, was transferred by R. P. Goodwin and F. D. Winslow of Aurora, Ill., to Kate B. Parish for $35,000. The incumbrance is $85,000. In exchange was conveyed fifty acres at Twelfth street and East avenue and five acres at Wenonah avenue and Twelfth street, valued at $38,000.

CASTORIA.

Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, in use for more than thirty years, and THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

Rambler Bicycles
"Best Ramblers ever built."
Price $40

Gormully & Jeffery Mfg. Co., 128 Dearborn St., Chicago, asks you to inspect its full line of new bicycles. Salesmen are willing to give information required, whether purchasing is intended or not.

Ideal BICYCLES
Prices $20 to $35
"There never was so good a line at these prices."

WORK BROS. & CO.
WHOLESALE CLOTHING MFRS.
N.W. COR. JACKSON & STATE

The Fire Fighters

that had a hand in fighting the great Jackson boulevard fire (between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.) will tell you that it was a terror. As a result of damage by smoke we offer over

$150,000 worth of America's Finest Ready-Made Clothing

at prices that will be forever known as the Clothing Event in the history of Chicago. These Suits, Overcoats and Trousers are as perfect as 20 years of experience can produce—our business reputation at stake on the fact that **not a drop of water or a spark of fire ever touched this splendid stock** (every garment guaranteed to be this spring's production). The following prices are absolutely without a precedent. An investigation will unmistakably prove to you that these prices mean **two suits** for the price the State-st. retailers get for **one.**

Lot No. 1—Men's Spring Suits, made to sell at retail for not less than $8.00—our regular wholesale price $5.50—we made a satisfactory arrangement with the Fire Insurance Companies—this price is about our cost of workmanship..... **$2.60**

Lot No. 2—Men's Spring Suits, the kind the State-st. stores offer as an extra special bargain at $10.00—we manufactured them to sell wholesale at $7.50 and $8.00—yours for less than they cost us to produce..... **$4.75**

Lot No. 3—Men's Spring Suits; these suits cannot be sold by retailers less than from $12.00 to $13.50—our wholesale price (in big lots) $9.25—but this is the record-breaking event of years—come and take your choice **$7.75**

Lot No. 4—Men's Spring Suits (a world beater); this lot includes the very finest imported woolens, in black Clays and the latest creations in fancy mixtures—State-st. retailers have not and never will sell their equal less than $15.00 to $18.00—our wholesale price $12.00 to $13.50—when you buy such quality, style and workmanship at the price we quote you are getting them for less than any manufacturer on this continent can make them for—yours at... **$10.75**

Lot No. 5—Men's Spring Suits; this lot represents the highest point possible to achieve in the art of producing Ready-Made Garments that equal the best tailored garment—every suit positively a masterpiece, honestly worth from $25.00 to $30.00—yours at..... **$15.00**

Lot No. 1—Spring Overcoats, in gray and brown herringbone, made to sell at retail at $8.50—our wholesale price $6.00—yours at..... **$3.50**

Lot No. 2—Spring Overcoats, made to sell retail at $12.00—our wholesale price (in big lots) $9.25—our price breaks all precedents—at..... **$7.75**

Lot No. 3—Spring Overcoats, cannot be sold by retailers at less than from $15.00 to $18.00—our wholesale price $12.00 and $13.50—yours at..... **$10.75**

Lot No. 4—Spring Overcoats; these coats are made of the finest woolens that the best mills of the old world can produce—the workmanship equals that of Chicago's best merchant tailors—State-st. dealers find it impossible to sell their equal for less than $25 to $30—our price after one look will force you to own one **$15.00**

Lot No. 1—Men's Trousers; this lot consists of Men's Working Trousers in gray and brown hairlines—retailers' price $1.50—our price during this sale.. **65c**

Lot No. 2—Men's Trousers; blue and black cheviots and Reding cassimeres, worth $2.00 and $2.50—yours at..... **98c**

Lot No. 3—Men's Trousers, made to retail as high as to $4.00—your choice at..... **$1.50**

Our $5.00 to $8.00 Trousers yours at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

American Wall Paper Co.

Cor. Wabash & Monroe

Rich, beautiful and remarkably striking effects are produced by the method we have adopted for combining color schemes with the use of our new Wall Paper Designs. You may want but one small room cleverly papered. Call at our New Store and let us explain

Our New Method

Of caring for our customers. We will show you new ideas, with an immense stock of New Wall Papers at about half the cost you ordinarily pay.

Rich Den Papers . . 10c, 12½c, 25c
Dainty Bedroom Papers . 8c, 10c, 15c

Hundreds of Original and Exclusive Designs at correspondingly low prices.

Wall papers for every one

Our designs shown at our store or by nearly all good decorators. Decorators anywhere can get our samples.

See tomorrow's Tribune

for further particulars regarding Libby Prison Tickets.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.
COMMENCING TODAY AT 10 A. M.
and continuing Saturday,
We will sell at Public Auction, by order of Fire Underwriters, at stores, 204, 206, 208 and 210 Monroe-st., Chicago, the balance of
Wholesale Dry Goods Stock
Of GREEN, JOYCE & CO.,
COLUMBUS, O.
Inventoried Value, $600,000
All in original packages, cases and bales, in complete and unbroken lines.
Now on exhibition, with catalogue.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

KANSAS CITY
DES MOINES
THE ST. PAUL ROAD
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
DIRECT LINE
FOR PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
THROUGH ILLINOIS AND IOWA.
Ticket Office, 95 Adams Street.
READ THE TRIBUNE FOR SPORTING NEWS

$20.00 Man-Tailored Suits— $12.50 **CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.** Odd pieces $2.00 Silks— 75c
111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Stupendous Friday Bargains. **Black and Novelty Silks** Invincible Offering.

The Second Friday of our great Annual March Silk Sale—planned to be the greatest silk value-giving event of the year—a remarkable epoch in the most successful silk sale ever held in Chicago. $150,000 worth of odd cut pieces—two and three shades left from ten and twenty color lots—odd colors—¼ and ½ bolts—silks slightly soiled from being used for trimming purposes—single colorings of the most desirable styles that we have shown this season, in fancy, plain and satin materials—altogether over 500 styles of odd pieces worth up to $2.00 per yard, taking up our entire mammoth silk aisle, will be ticketed at 75c.

75c For $2 Silks. $2.00 qualities of Tri-Colored Block Plisse — $2.00 heavy Satin Striped Taffeta—$2.00 quality Satin Stripe Pompadour Taffeta—$1.75 quality Cannele Plaids—$1.75 quality Black Satin Damas—$1.75 Satin Stripe Golf Plaids—$1.50 Satin Stripe Pontella Taffeta—$1.50 Taffeta Carreau—$1.50 light shades Peau de Soie—$1.25 Satin Duchesse—$1.25 Ombre Satin Stripe Taffeta —$1.25 Satin Stripe Novelties—$1.25 White Satin Brocades— $1.25 White Corded Taffetas—$1.00 Corded Checkered Louisine—$1.00 Ombre Cannele Taffeta —$1.00 Black Peau de Soie—$1.00 30-inch Black Habutai—$1.00 Black Satin Duchesse—all subject to your choosing at 75 cents **75c** For $2 Silks.

1,000 pcs. of new Wash Silks, stripes, plaids and checks, all bright new colorings—bargain square at..... **25c**

200 pcs. of Printed French Foulards and Satin Liberty, new spring colorings—handsome, swell designs **50c**

Remarkable Bargains.. **Spring Suits, Coats, Skirts** The Wonder of State-st.

When it comes to selling dependable, stylish ladies' ready-to-wear garments there is not a woman in Chicago that will not concede that the Stevens styles are superior to all others. It's the result of a constant effort on our part to make them so. It is excellence, elegance, and economy here—a trinity emphatically expressed in today's bargains.

Fly Front and Coat Shaped Tight Fitting and Eton Suits—coverts, Venetians, homespuns, and broadcloths—black, tans, castors—coat and waist handsomely silk lined throughout—strictly tailor-made—a suit which you would never expect to buy for less than $20. We make a leader of it at..... **$12.50**

Silk Lined Man Tailored Suits—lined throughout with best colored taffetas, in black and navy blue—good, dependable materials—cut according to the latest style—impossible to duplicate elsewhere for less than $25.00—Friday and Saturday 75 suits go for.... **$17.50**

Man Tailored Suits—Tight-fitting broadcloth suits in blue, brown, black, tan, and castor waist—beautifully silk lined throughout—satin revers—skirt cut from new special model—button trimmed from top to bottom in front—positively a $30.00 suit for..... **$20.00**

Tight-fitting homespun silk lined strictly man-tailored Suits—representing the best $35.00 suit ever offered in America for the money—the waists are made with notched collar—satin revers—skirt cut from our own model—a suit that would cost you $60.00 custom made—if you do not pronounce it the greatest value you ever received for the money your money will be refunded—just 100 to go for..... **$25.00**

Top Coats: Man tailored Top Coats in tan covert cloths—lined throughout with fancy silk taffetas—fly front and box shapes, new front seams, sleeves, back and lapels, producing that jaunty, new effect so desirable in stylish spring coats—for to-day about 200 at..... **$7.50**

Top Coats: The greatest spring Top Coat bargains that will be offered this year—homespun, worsteds, whipcords, covert and kersey coats in black, blue, browns and tans—fly front shapes—dip fronts—box shapes—black or fancy silk lining—a reg. $15 assortment for **$10.00**

Separate Skirts: 50 of the best Black Crepon Skirts—made especially to our order—rich and dressy—would be a bargain at $10—to-day they go for..... **$7.50**

Separate Skirts: 75 Homespun Skirts—black—made from cloth selected by us—cut according to the new spring models—have the appearance of $10 skirt—the style and finish—to-day..... **$5.00**

Separate Skirts: Only 25 left—Handsome Venetian Tunic Embroidered Flounce Skirts—could not possibly be turned out of our factory today for less than $15.00—made during dull times—hence, tomorrow they go for..... **$10.00**

Half-Price Sale of **Silk Underwear: Hosiery.** Positively Unmatchable.

Again for to-day we repeat that phenomenal half-price sale of silk underwear—a value-giving event without a precedent in the annals of silk underwear selling—it's a manufacturer's stock bought at 50c on the dollar and offered to you at less than half price.

48c for $1.00 Silk Underwear. **69c** for $1.50 Silk Underwear. **98c** for $2.00 Silk Underwear.

Women's, Children's and Infants' Pure Silk Underwear—Silk and Silk and Wool Mixed Underwear—Silk and Lisle Mixed Underwear. The assortment is replete with best bargains.

Hosiery Bargains: Another great hosiery bargain event—arranged to still further enhance value-giving reputation—this is the final feature to a series of similar events—one you should not miss.

12½c for Boys' and Girls' 25c School Hose—full regular made. **19c** for Women's Fancy Full Regular Made Stockings. **25c** for 50c Fancy Lisle Thread Stockings—200 styles to select from.

Lace Curtain Bargains.

$1.50 for $2.50 Ruffled Muslin Curtains—pretty lace inserting and edges—an unusual bargain.
19c for 40c Swiss for curtains—the very best quality—an unusual bargain you should not miss.
15c for 30c heavy Silk cord for pillow and drapery trimming—special for Friday.

Sale Art Needlework.

15c for 35c Stamped All-Linen Center Pieces—pretty patterns.
5c for 35c odds and ends in soiled Sofa Pillow Tops—good patterns stamped on art materials.
$3.98 for $10.00 Embroidered Linen Sofa Pillows—down filled—cord and ruffle trimming.

Revell's

To-Day and To-Morrow.

Hall Rugs—Bed-Room Rugs—Parlor Rugs—Stair Rugs—Dining-Room Rugs—Library Rugs—Bath-Room Rugs.

Turkish Rugs..... $3.75, $5.50, $6.50, $8, $10, $12
Bokhara Rugs..... $10, $12, $14
2 bales of Ladic Rugs..... $3.75 up
1 lot Shirvans and Carabaghs..... $7.50
Smyrna Door Rugs..... 65c
Bromley Reversible Rugs—
12 feet by 9 feet..... $14.25
Made-Up Brussels Rugs..... $8 up
Art Squares..... $3.50, $4.50
Iran Wilton Rugs, 9x12 feet..... $18
250 Shirvan Rugs..... $9, $12, $14
300 Kazakdga Rugs..... $5, $6.50, $7.50
200 Cashmere Carpets..... $25 to $45
250 Mossoul Rugs..... $11, $13, $14.50

$100,000 Worth to select from.

Rugs

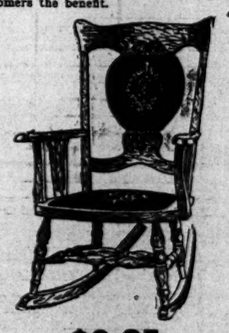
Cor. Adams St. and Wabash Av.

WIZARD SILK
(GUARANTEED)
$2.65
Rain-Repelling.
Sun-Defying.
Wear-Resisting.
For Women and Men.
CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

REVELL'S MARCH SALE
PARLOR ROCKERS
TO-DAY 2,000 OF THEM

100 STYLES TO SELECT FROM.

2,000 Rockers will be placed on sale to-day. Two of the large surplus stocks recently purchased by us at 55c on the dollar. We give our customers the benefit.



$2.85
Reduced from $6.00.
This handsome Parlor Piece, upholstered as per above, has brace arms, will last a lifetime; can be placed in any home and will prove a useful and ornamental bargain. Hand polished, carved, double braces below, etc.
Hand-Polished Arm Rockers, oak or mahogany finish, sale price..... $3.50

$1.75
Reduced from $3.75.
Upholstered spring seat, high back, carved, complete as per above, only [illegible] day. The only store in the city [illegible] furniture bargains.
Hand-Carved and Polished Arm Rockers, golden oak, antique oak, or [illegible] ish, regular price $5.50, sale price.....
Large High-Back Rockers, hand polished, rich golden oak or mahogany finish, spring seat in leather or pattern [illegible] regular price $12.00, sale price.....
&c., &c., &c.

Sale on Our Great 5th Floor.

All Roads Lead to Revell's—Wabash & Adams

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp treatment. Imperial Hair Regenerator and Toilet Preparations are the best. Booklet free.
E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st

KNOX —AT— SHAYNE'S, 187-189 State-st. HATS
BUY SHAYNE'S $3 Best on Earth / 187-189 for the Money / State-st.

HATS SPRING STYLES. $3 and $4. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

Kodaks [illegible] 84 Wabash Ave.—C[illegible]